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VARIOUS DELEGATES ADDRESS GENEVA DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD172230Y Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 17, TASS--Scientific and technological progress has influenced the modernisation of nuclear arms and opened possibilities for developing new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons, said the Hungarian delegate at today's meeting of the Disarmement Committee. The emergence of such types of weapons would have the effect of further spurring up the arms race and would seriously affect the process of relaxation of international tension. It is necessary to raise a strong barrier to the arms race, he said. The Soviet proposal for banning the development and manufacture of new types of mass-destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons fully agrees with this task.

The delegate of the GDR said that implementation of the Soviet proposal would be the most effective way of preventing the qualitative growth of the arms race and would be in keeping with the recommendations of the special General Assembly session on disarmament. The conclusion of an international agreement on this problem would ensure the use of new scientific and technological achievements for peaceful purposes only. Pointing to the disastrous effect the development of new types of mass-destruction weapons is having on international relations, specifically on the current disarmament talks, he suggested the proposal of socialist countries for concluding a convention banning nuclear neutron weapons.

The delegate of Britain stressed the importance of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe. The growing exchanges of nuclear technology, he said, must not be allowed to lead to the further spread of nuclear weapons over the globe. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, he said, is the main instrument of preventing such a process.

The most important and urgent problem today is to conclude an agreement on a universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and prohibition of chemical weapons, said Japan's representative.

A representative of Nigeria, speaking on behalf of 15 non-aligned countries, stressed the great importance of the tripartite talks among the USSR, the USA and Britain to draft a treaty on complete general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

WORLD AWAITS U.S. MOVE TOWARD BANNINC CHEMICAL ARMS

LD171327Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[V. Georgiyev article: "Banning Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's constructive approach to the solution of one of the most important problems of the present day--the disarmament problem--is well known and fully supported by the entire progressive world public. This was confirmed during the work of the recent UN General Assembly special session which passed under the influence of Soviet initiatives. It was the USSR which was the initiator of international talks on specific measures to curb the arms race. As a result of the efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries the convention on the prohibition of biological weapons was concluded in 1972, but the problem of banning chemical weapons remains unresolved to this day.

The agreement between the USSR and the United States to come out with a joint initiative on this issue in the Disarmament Committee was reached during the summit meeting 4 years ago. Bilateral talks have been underway for 2 years and since October last year the sides have in fact set about formulating the text of a convention on chemical weapons.

The actual fact that the talks have advanced to the stage of elaboration of a specific international draft document attests to a certain progress. At the talks both sides reached the conclusion that the convention must cover the full effective and controlled prohibition of the development, production and stock-piling of chemical weapons and must also provide for their destruction. Agreement in principle was reached on most aspects of the extent of the prohibition. The sides agreed that the verification of compliance would be conducted on the basis of a combination of national and international measures including the creation of a consultative committee. The USSR and the United States pledged to do everything incumbent on them for the speediest completion of the bilateral talks.

It would seem that there are no grounds for doubting that the chemical weapons question will be resolved without delay. But a number of signs of an obviously negative nature have appeared recently. The opponents of detente have loudly announced their presence in the United States, and they have not only announced it but are already taking a number of specific steps jeopardizing the possibility of signing the convention. The funding of work to improve existing models of chemical weapons and create new ones has been considerably increased, troops are continuing to be equipped with this type of weapon, personnel are undergoing intensive training to meet chemical warfare conditions. For Fiscal 1979 the Pentagon has submitted for examination by Congress an extensive military-chemical program fulfillment of which requires a substantial increase in planned military expenditures.

The chemical disarmament opponents do not want to allow the destruction of the large stockpiles of toxic substances accumulated in the United States, over half of which are highly lethal poisons. Nor do they intend to abandon the numerous models of chemical munitions. Intensive work is continuing in the United States on the search for new toxic substances on the basis of poisons and toxins of natural origin, exceeding 100-1,000 times the toxicity of known substances which paralyze the nervous system. The development of psychotropic substances causing various psychic disorders in man is continuing. New types of chemical weapons are being created.

The research underway in the United States does not exhaust the potential fields in which chemical weapons could be used. In the foreseeable future they could lead to the creation of fundamentally new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. In light of all these facts the task of the unconditional prohibition of chemical weapons is becoming increasingly urgent. The conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction could outlaw one of the most dangerous types of weapons of mass destruction. The world public is awaiting an answer to the question of whether a convention on the prohibition of these weapons will be concluded or whether the United States will embark on the path of a further chemical arms race.

[illegible]

[illegible] This is English [illegible] 17 Aug 78 LD

[illegible] But from August it [illegible] considerable majority of Americans have expressed themselves in favour of the conclusion of a Soviet-American strategic arms limitation agreement and condemned machinations by the opponents of detente. This is shown specifically by a Gallup public opinion poll. 67 percent of those polled are critical of the attempts being made to use the current campaign of interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs for disrupting the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. 62 per cent of those questioned expressed concern over the fact that this provocative campaign makes difficult the achievement of agreement on strategic arms limitation and complicates relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in general.

FOR MBFR SUCCESS WEST MUST FOREGO 'TEMPORIZING POSITIONS'

LD1808Z1,Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Vienna: Facing Reality"]

[Text] Vienna, August--The talks among 17 European states, the United States and Canada on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have been continuing in Vienna for almost 5 years. This time period might appear adequate for elaborating an agreement, even taking into account the complexity of the first big step toward military detente in the continent's history. However, the talks have not yet been marked by concrete results--which means that the mountains of weapons overflowing arsenals of the states in central Europe have not diminished either. The demarcation of positions has always been quite clear in Vienna.

The delegations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states adopted from the outset a consistent and active policy of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. The program which they submitted back in November 1973, which sees the need for every state directly participating in the talks to make an equal contribution to the cause of reducing troops and arms, created a real possibility of resolving the task. If the West had displayed good will and realism, the process of reducing troops and arms would have been completed back in 1977--almost 500,000 men would have doffed their greatcoats, there would have been a substantial reduction in the personnel of ground and air forces and there would have been a reduction in nuclear missile facilities and in all types of arms and combat materiel.

In advancing a comprehensive program for the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries seek no one-sided advantages for themselves. They show sincere concern for lessening military confrontation at the center of the continent. Their additional proposals, which take into account a number of significant elements in the West's position, have been dictated by the same desire.

The line of the NATO states is unfortunately marked by a different approach. All these years they have been trying to play a political game aimed at altering the existing balance of power in central Europe. They stubbornly but groundlessly allege that the Warsaw Pact countries possess a "significant advantage" in terms of ground forces strength--from which follows that "asymmetric" reduction is supposedly necessary.

Western propaganda extolls in every possible way the proposals placed on the negotiating table last April by the NATO states. Yes, it is possible to note in them a certain departure from the West's original position. The NATO side has agreed that commitments to reduce the armed forces of the West European countries participating directly in the talks must be envisaged at the very first stage. It has also agreed that specific deadlines should be determined for completing the reduction of armed forces at the second stage. However, a careful analysis of this Western document gives grounds for saying that, even though it takes the socialist countries' position into account in some respects, it still retains the imprint of the previous approach to the problem.

The NATO countries have again announced their refusal to limit the numbers of air force personnel. As for reducing arms, the West's consent extends only to a certain number of delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons and to 1,000 U.S. nuclear warheads. The other Western participants do not wish to reduce their arms at all. Finally, the West European states and Canada are not adopting individual pledges for an equal reduction in their armed forces. Thus, having consented to the establishment of time limits for reducing armed forces and arms, the West is still continuing to evade agreement on a specific contribution to this matter by every participant in the talks.

The proposals submitted by the socialist countries 8 June were a real boost to reviving the talks. They take into account significant points in the West's position and at the same time contain conditions insuring effective troop reduction. This is precisely why the initiative of the USSR, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia has created very lively interest in the world and awakened in peoples the hope that the talks will very soon move into the plane of practical elaboration of an agreement.

These proposals express readiness to establish as a result of the entire reduction equal overall levels, or "ceilings," for the strengths of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact at the center of the continent--900,000 men each, including 700,000 for ground forces. They envisage provisions which will prevent any of the parties to the agreement from reestablishing in the future or, still less, exceeding troop strength which they had before the reduction on the pretext of "maintaining overall ceilings."

To insure that the reduction is really equitable, overall levels must cover the troops of all direct participants in the talks without exception, and within the framework of these overall levels, or "ceilings," no individual restriction must be placed on the strength of the USSR's troops--which is what the West advocates all the time. The socialist countries' proposals also envisage that the agreement must clearly indicate how many troops each of the states will include in the reduction. Here the country which has more troops will make more significant reductions.

In launching the new initiative the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia expressed readiness to limit their forces if a ceiling were established at the same time for the numbers of air force personnel. Moving toward the Western countries' position, the Soviet Union is prepared, in particular, to reduce its troops in formations, that is, divisions, at the first stage, with a simultaneous withdrawal of U.S. troops from central Europe in brigades. At the first stage an equal percentage reduction in the troops of the USSR and the United States is envisaged, in other words in proportion to their present strengths in this region.

"The socialist countries' initiative," GDR delegation head Ingo Oeser told your PRAVDA correspondent, "is entirely in accordance with the set aim--strengthening the cause of peace and the spirit of trust on the continent and asserting more stable relations. A constructive response from the Western states to our proposals which meet them halfway could be the best possible evidence of their desire to contribute to the success of the talks and would be a criterion of their sincerity."

At the press conference devoted to the completion of the latest, 15th round of talks it was noted that as a result of the discussion of the socialist states' proposals and also of the Western proposals of 19 April which in some respects halfway meet the Warsaw Pact countries' interests, it has been possible to expand the list of issues on which mutual understanding has now been achieved. In particular, all the states participating directly in the talks have agreed to reduce their ground forces while the USSR and the United States have consented to additionally reduce agreed types of their armaments (tanks for the Soviet Union and nuclear facilities for the United States). It has been agreed that the troop reductions must be completed within definite deadlines--after which equal collective levels of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states will have been established. Other understandings relating to the procedure for the practical implementation of these important measures have also been reached.

In the corridors of the Vienna meeting your correspondent heard characteristic figures: While in the first 4 years of the talks only a couple of questions were agreed (the division of the reductions process into two stages and the reduction of only Soviet and American troops during the first stage), the concurrence of positions on approximately 10 fundamentally important questions has been established during the 15th round.

However, it would be a mistake to assume that the Vienna meeting has been assured an automatic way out of the impasse. The NATO leadership's desire not to reduce but on the contrary to build up armaments has been making itself felt with increasing clarity lately. The talks are being seriously complicated by the increase in the number and numerical strength of NATO combat units in the center of the continent and by their rearmament and modernization.

The contradictions in the West's position is also reflected in the press. On the one hand optimistic tones are making headway. Thus London's THE FINANCIAL TIMES states that the "talks which have long been deadlocked may enter a decisive stage." REUTER disseminated a statement by Alfons Pawelczyk, Social Democratic Party of Germany expert on defense questions, who says that the Warsaw Pact countries' new proposals "provide the opportunity after 5 years of clarification of positions to achieve a breakthrough for fruitful talks." But there are also remarks of a different sort. In particular, West Germany's DIE WELT engages in making them. Under the headline "By Withdrawing Its Own Tanks, Moscow Wants to Insure That the West is Weakened" Springer's newspaper published a long commentary which unhesitatingly mentions "the Soviet Union's clearly discernible intention... of skillfully working toward weakening the West."

No impartial observer can doubt that the socialist states are prepared to do everything possible on the basis of their proposals to achieve at last a breakthrough at the talks and to reach a mutually acceptable understanding. However, it is obvious that efforts must be mutual to achieve this and that the Western participants must not remain in their temporizing positions. In his speech in Minsk Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "We say to the NATO countries: Let us get down to business at last. The basis for an agreement certainly already exists. Everything now depends on the West's political will."

S. AFRICAN APARTHEID HIT AT WORLD ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE

LD172251Y Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

Participants in the world conference against racialism and racial discrimination, held here, strongly criticised the imperialist countries for their support of the illegal racist regimes in the south of Africa which are pursuing a policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

In South Africa, all the principal natural resources are controlled by capitalist enterprises whose profits go, first of all, into the pocket of the United States, Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca said here. Using the arms supplied by imperialist countries, the racist regimes suppress the opposition of the peoples. On the other hand, it is precisely in cooperation with South Africa and the venal neocolonialist governments that the CIA interfered in the internal affairs of Angola. Both the Western powers and the Chinese Government betrayed the struggle of the peoples for the independence of Mozambique and Angola.

Our conference, the Cuban delegate stresses, should also express solidarity with those who are fighting for human rights in the USA. The American leaders, while talking of human rights, maintain relations with the South African racists and supply modern arms to the Zionist aggressors who have driven away the Arab people of Palestine from their own lands.

Aleksandr Dzaskokhov of the Soviet Union socialist state has been tirelessly and consistently advocating the equality of people and has been opposing racial and national segregation and discrimination in any forms. He urged the conference to condemn the immoral, anti-humanitarian, illegal and criminal ideology of racism and apartheid and to demand that all states take concrete steps to end any assistance and support to the racist regimes.

Apartheid is a form of genocide, said M. Shop, representative of the African National Congress of South Africa.

Historical experience shows that a broad and organized use of genocide has always been inspired by racist and fascist doctrines, as was the case with Hitler Germany and is now the case with South Africa. South African racism and fascism represent dictatorships of the most reactionary and chauvinist elements of monopoly capital. Therefore, the struggle of the South African oppressed peoples is simultaneously struggle against the capitalist camp. There is no force on earth that can prevent our victory just as no one could prevent the liberation of Algeria, Vietnam, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau, M. Shop stressed in conclusion.

SOVIET DELEGATES LEAVE FOR NEW YORK LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

LD160852Y Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS-A USSR delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Semen Kozyrev as well as delegations of the Ukraine and Byelorussian left Moscow for New York by air. The prolonged seventh session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference is scheduled to open in New York on August 21.

NOVIKOV DESCRIBES SOVIET PREPARATIONS FOR 1980 OLYMPICS

LD1713357 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TASS interview with I.T. Novikov, chairman of the 22d Olympic Games Organization Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "The Stages of Olympic Moscow are Growing"]

[Excerpts] "The honorable right to hold the games is an acknowledgment of the tremendous merits of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and of its contribution to the international Olympic movement and the development of physical culture and sports. The ideas of the Olympic movement are the ideas of humanism, friendship and peace--ideas particularly dear and intelligible to the Soviet people. That is why preparation for the games has become a nationwide matter. All union republics and the labor collectives of hundreds of enterprises and organizations are participating. Equipment, machinery and construction materials are arriving in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev and Tallin and from many cities and oblasts.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers are providing great assistance for and are paying daily attention to the preparation for Olympiad-80.

The Komsomol has become patron of the Olympiad-80 projects--thousands of young men and women from all parts of the country and warriors of student construction detachments are working on the Olympic sites.

Right now Olympiad-80 is drawing the attention of the world public. Sports fans, businessmen and social organizations in the socialist countries and most of the developing and capitalist countries are striving to provide every kind of support and assistance for the Moscow games."

"As is known," I.T. Novikov said, "in this 5-year plan, the Soviet people will receive more housing than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. I would like to stress that the preparation for the Olympic games is having no effect on the rate of housing and social amenity construction work. Thus, in Moscow and the other 'Olympic' cities, these operations comprise only some of the measures set out in the general plans for their development. The construction of new hotels and service enterprises, the modernization of airports, railroad stations and urban transport facilities as well as the expansion of international and intercity automatic telephone exchanges and television and radio channels will continue to serve the Soviet people after the games. Thus, for instance, more than 12,500 sportsmen from approximately 130 countries will live and relax in the Olympic village, which is being rapidly constructed near Moscow University. They will be accommodated two to a room in two or three-room apartments with spacious kitchens and halls. A cultural center with a theater-concert hall, sports complex, restaurant, several cafes and a general store are being constructed in the Olympic village.

According to Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, who visited Moscow at the beginning of the year, our Olympic village promises to be the best in the entire history of the games. After the end of Olympiad-80, about 15,000 Muscovites, who will obtain a comprehensively built up microrayon, will settle there.

The Olympiad-80 Organizational Committee, jointly with the Moscow Gorispolkom, the USSR Sports Committee, USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics, will take the necessary steps to insure the preparation and staging of the Moscow games to a high organizational and technical standard in full accordance with the demands of the Olympic Charter.

Generally, all the Olympic sites will be equipped with sporting and technological facilities produced domestically or manufactured in socialist countries. The development of an inventory for the necessary kinds and types of sporting apparatus and equipment is now being completed.

The Olympic torch will arrive in Moscow on 18 July 1980. A ceremonial welcome will take place on the Lenin hills. There, at the highest place in the city, the Olympic flame will burn throughout the games, which the Soviet people regard as a means for further improving mutual understanding among the peoples and as a specific contribution to the process of deepening detente.

ARMS RACE ENDANGERS INDIAN OCEAN SHIPPING, PEACE ZONE

LD171623Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 33, 11 Aug 78 pp 4-5 LD

[D. Volskiy article: "Indian Ocean: Strategy Without a Future"]

[Excerpt] It seems only recently--in the spring of 1977--that a number of President Carter's speeches, who was at that time formulating the tasks of U.S. foreig. policy, expressed the idea of "the total demilitarization of the Indian Ocean zone." Soon, it is true, the President and his advisors began to stipulate that it was necessary to begin by "stabilizing" or "freezing" military activity in this zone. Now it is hard to find even these modest formulas in the statements by U.S. officials. Emphasis is placed on something else. "We will continue," President Carter said on 5 August, "to send our Navy's ships to patrol the waters in various parts of the world and to insure security of navigation on them for ourselves and our allies." The invocations of the need to rebuff the "Soviet threat" in the Indian Ocean and to "defend" the sea routes passing through it linking Western Europe and North America with South Asia and the Far East are innumerable.

There is no doubt that these routes are important to the West. A considerable proportion of the capitalist world's oil, over half of whose stocks, as is well known, lie in the sands of the Persian Gulf seaboard, are transported along these routes. Every day about a million tons of oil are transported from here by supertankers past the Cape of Good Hope. Every year, 20,000 ships pass through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal. In addition to oil, tin and rubber from Southeast Asia, which supplies the United States with 80-85 percent of its requirements for these important raw materials, and beryllium, gold, uranium and chrome are supplied along the Indian Ocean routes.

But is is obvious that these routes are also vitally necessary to the developing countries in the ocean basin which depend on imports of industrial articles and equipment. The Indian Ocean is the only sea-route between the Soviet Union's western and eastern ports that is open year-round. Therefore, it is not in the USSR's interests to "threaten" navigation in the ocean.

"The Soviet Union does not have a single military base here," a UN commission of experts noted recently. Nor is it seeking such bases. On the contrary, the USSR's approach to the Indian Ocean problem is determined by the desire to resolve it in the common interests of all states and to prevent the development of the arms race here. It is for precisely this reason that the USSR positively welcomed the idea advanced by the nonalined countries to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It is for precisely this reason that Moscow treated so seriously the Soviet-U.S. talks on restricting and reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean which began last summer.

I think that the Western politicians too, if they are really concerned for the security of sea routes, should be least interested in stoking tension in the Indian Ocean. It is precisely the arms race which could jeopardize shipping there. And, of course, strategic aircraft, nuclear submarines or all sorts of lethal novelties which the Pentagon plans to place in this region are totally unnecessary for the "defense" of these routes.

WPC NOTE ASKS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

LD171319Y Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, August 17, TASS--The World Peace Council has called for marking on September 2 the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] as the international day of solidarity with Vietnam. Let the millions of people in all countries of the world, who supported the Vietnamese people in its heroic struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, says the letter by the World Peace Council to the National Peace Committee, unite again and come out in defence of Vietnam from the hostile aggressive acts perpetrated by the Chinese authorities.

The SRV, the letter notes, has become a target of permanent aggressive actions by the Armed Forces of Kampuchea instigated and backed by the Chinese leaders.

The Vietnamese people is now carrying out the grandiose task of reconstruction of its country devastated by the imperialist aggression. And in this, the Vietnamese people may totally rely on international solidarity. The whole world is on Vietnam's side in its struggle in defence of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, the World Peace Council stresses in conclusion.

U.S., WESTERN LEADERS APPROVE REACTIONARY 'ALLIANCE OF EXILES'

LD180929Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Z. Svistunov article: "Taiwan Deal"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department recently decided to give Israel the "go-ahead" to sell Taiwan 60 Kfir supersonic fighters equipped with U.S.-manufactured engines. Western commentators observe that this step indicates that the U.S. administration intends to involve Tel Aviv on an ever-increasing scale with its complex diplomatic game in the Far East. It is well known that the Carter administration is flirting with China's present leaders but at the same time has no intention of losing its positions in Taiwan. It is obviously with this aim that the United States has decided to supply weapons through Israeli channels.

The deliveries of 60 Kfir aircraft approved by Washington is just part of the "comprehensive Taiwan deal" worth $500 million which also includes air-to-air missiles and additional avionics and spare aircraft parts.

As the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW reports, Taiwan's (Chanshan) Technological Research Institute--a top-secret center for the development of new weapons systems--is testing surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 960 kilometers. There is reason to believe, the journal notes, that experts from Israel and the Republic of South Africa are participating in the creation of the missile. It is expected that specialists from the same countries will continue the program begun by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to train Taiwanese engineers in the "secrets" of the development and production of inertial guidance systems.

To avoid irritating Peking, Washington recently refused to sell submarine torpedoes to Taiwan and its European NATO partners have blocked a signed contract to supply Taipei with the Franco-Italian Otomat missile system designed to hit waterborne targets. Nevertheless, Taiwan has not lost. The Tel Aviv "brokers" willingly sold it both torpedoes and a large consignment of Gabriel surface-to-surface missiles.

Lately, the Western press has been strenuously propagandizing the thesis of an "alliance of exiles." Unpopular reactionary and facist regimes condemned by public opinion, it says, have found themselves in the role of natural allies and are forming blocs and supporting one another in the struggle for "survival." The fact that it is still the same master--the U.S. military-industrial complex and the Western imperialist circles as a whole--that is paying the piper and calling the tune is deliberately hushed up.

RIVALRY BETWEEN U.S., WEST EUROPE AIRCRAFT BUILDERS NOTED

LD171716Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The biggest aircraft corporations of Western countries are competing to secure orders for new passenger planes. And it is worthwhile to exert efforts in the competition, for the total sum of these orders, according to estimates of American experts, will be 105 billion dollars in 1990.

The main rivals in this competition are the huge U.S. corporations, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and Lockheed and the West European concern Aerobus which is formed of aircraft companies of West Germany, France and Spain. The most acute competition will be for airplanes of the medium size, holding from 160 to 230 passengers.

The first moves in this game were already made. The United Airlines, which is regarded as the biggest airline in the capitalist world, placed an order for 30 Boeing-767 airliners. At the same time, the Aerobus corporation secured orders from a number of West European airlines and reached the U.S. market by selling 33 planes of the A-300 type to the Eastern Airlines.

The fact that a West European rival put its goods on the U.S. market which U.S. aircraft corporations regard as their own domain caused a great stir in the USA. As always in such cases, the Aerobus firm is being accused that it is subsidized by governments of West European countries and, hence, cannot be regarded as a "fair competitor". It is preferred here to keep silent about the fact that the construction of aircraft for civil aviation in the United States is actually subsidized from orders from the Pentagon.

U.S. corporations are now preparing a large-scale counter offensive. For this purpose, Boeing intends to get the support of aircraft companies of Italy and Japan by placing there a part of orders for the Boeing-767 airliners. Boeing, McDonnell Douglas and Lockheed also try to get the support of the British Airspace corporation. It is now difficult to predict who will emerge victorious in this rivalry. But appetites of monopolies were already whetted by the expectations to get huge profits and, as experience shows, they are ready to go to any lengths to achieve their aims.

UNITED STATES

TASS REPORTS COURT DECISION ON PIPER-WHITNEY CASE

LD181126Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

["In Moscow City Court"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The Moscow City Court today discussed the progress of implementing the court decision regarding the case of USSR State Television and Radio versus the American journalists Piper and Whitney, who are accredited in Moscow.

In its statement to Judge Lev Almazov, the plaintiff noted that the Soviet and foreign public received with satisfaction the court order of 18 July in which Piper and Whitney were found guilty of slander, which is borne out by the many letters received by State Television and Radio. The statement further says that as a result of the extensive coverage of the Piper and Whitney court case in the Soviet and foreign press, world public had the opportunity to become convinced of their professional unscrupulousness and the slanderous character of their articles.

The defendants Piper and Whitney, noted the plaintiff, paid the fine and legal costs fixed by the court, which can be seen as an indirect admission of their guilt.

Taking all this into account, the USSR State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting considered it possible to petition the court to put an end to further executive proceedings. The court agreed with the view of the plaintiff and closed the case.

At the same time, the court noted that during the trial, Piper and Whitney showed contempt [neuvazheniye] of the court of the country whose laws and rules they are bound to respect. The court decided to inform the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department, to which the U.S. journalists are accredited, of this.

WEST 'INCREASINGLY PESSIMISTIC' OVER FALL OF U.S. DOLLAR

LD171946Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 August--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

The latest and umpteenth statement by U.S. President J. Carter, calling for the adoption of radical measures to stop the 'dollar fever' once and for all has not calmed down the West European money markets, which have been seized by stock exchange panic. The exchange rate of the U.S. dollar remains highly unstable since the beginning of last week, when its value in relation to the West German mark reached a record low and when the German federal bank refused to buy the depreciating U.S. currency.

The lack of trust with which the business world received Washington's latest promises is not without justification. Exactly 1 month ago at the economic "summit" conference in Bonn, the leaders of the U.S. administration vowed to the other members of the Western world's leading "seven" that they would adopt decisive measures to strengthen the badly shaken "health" of their national currency.

So what happened? In that month the U.S. dollar dropped by another 13 percent in relation to the Swiss franc and by 6 percent in the relation to the West German mark and the French franc. "The U.S. lack of action proves that the Bonn statements on creating a system of currency stability were rather too boisterous," the French paper LE FIGARO stated.

West Europeans have little reason indeed, to say the least, to trust such promises. The United States, pursuing a policy of "inaction" with respect to the drop in its national currency rate, is trying in this way to gain some advantages from the dollar's "defeat." In effect, while the dollar rate falls on West Europe's money markets, U.S. export goods also become cheaper and, consequently, favorable conditions are created for U.S. trade expansion on the markets on this side of the Atlantic.

On the other hand, the West European products become dearer for the U.S. consumer and have increasing difficulty finding a market in the United States. This policy has led to the European Economic Community's running deficit in trade with the United States exceeding $8 billion today.

It is also important to stress that in trying to crush West European competitors, the United States is not only stepping up its offensive on their markets but is also attempting to narrow the trade turnover between West Europe and third countries, contrary to the generally accepted practice of international trade. This is exactly how many observers view Washington's attempts to decide for its junior partners with whom and under what conditions they are to trade.

Can the U.S. dollar be trusted? The present reaction of the West European stock exchanges shows that the West's business and financial circles are becoming increasingly pessimistic that the United States will stop the dollar's dramatic fall without harming its partners.

U.S. TRADE, ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR FUTILE

LD180208Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Viktor Moskvin commentary]

[Text] A group of American geneticists has called on some Western colleagues to boycott the first international conference on genetics to be held in Moscow next week. We bring you a commentary by observer, Viktor Moskvin:

Almost at the same time the State Department has asked its industrialized allies for cooperation in withholding a new computer from the Soviet Union. This computer was going to be used by the news agency TASS during the 1980 Olympics and after the games. Commenting on these events, Western observers are in agreement that they represent a combine effort to penalize the Soviet Union for what is being described in the West as persecution of dissidents. To use scientific terminology in view of the forthcoming conference on genetics, the urge to punish or penalize the USSR has been in the genes of the West. Such attempts were undertaken in the past. Trade embargoes and political nonrecognition of some 50 years ago were an instrument of penalizing the USSR for being, in principle, different from the Western idea of democracy. After World War II, Washington introduced a ban on sales of the so-called strategic commodities to this country. These and other steps were meant to bring this country to its knees, to weaken it politically and industrially or at least to slow its economic development.

In other words, trade was seen as a political weapon. From the economical point of view, it did not work. All it has led to was the division of Europe into blocs and consequently to the [word indistinct] efforts and resources, not only of scientific research and development, but also has complicated the political climate in Europe.

If the current attempts to halt the arms race and ease military tensions in Europe are less productive than they could be, it's mainly because of the bloc policy that has been introduced and practised by the West. How much of our progress in building up economic, scientific or defense potential can be attributed to United States technological assistance? The answer to this question illustrates the futility of using trade as a means of penalizing the USSR. On the bright side of the matter, we can cite the [word indistinct] progress that has been achieved in recent years in promoting mutually beneficial trade and scientific cooperation. Long-term Soviet-West German agreements on the exchange of (?natural gas) and [word indistinct], growing trade between the USSR and France, Italy and other nations, the 1975 joint Soviet-American space flight and close Soviet-American cooperation in controlling nuclear fusion.

A number of American laboratories are known to have given high marks to the Soviet-made Tokomak unit used in controlling nuclear fusion research. The first East-West trade openings were made years ago. They pioneered an East-West political thaw and it is symbolic that the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation should have a special chapter on international trade and scientific cooperation, viewing them as an integral part of the relaxation of tensions.

(?Wire) services report that Washington's appeal to its NATO allies in Japan to join in the punitive action against the USSR and not to sell computers similar to the Univac-Sperry (?Rand) type has met a cool reaction. Political strings stick out so much that by now none of the major West European countries has said anything definite to Washington's proposals. According to the FRANCE-PRESSE, two French computer companies have expressed their willingness to satisfy a Soviet order, should it come. Collective trade and scientific sanctions proposed by the Carter administration can have only one effect: But they'll hardly stop the 1980 Olympics or the march of Soviet genetics. Past experience bears this out.

U.S. PREPARATIONS TO DEVELOP MX MISSILE CRITICIZED

ID172040Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 17 Aug 78 ID

["Pentagon in a Hurry To Create New Weapon"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York--According to the New York TIMES, General R. Ellis, U.S. commander in chief of the Strategic Air Command, has advised Defense Secretary H. Brown to begin full development of the MX strategic missile this fall.

It is reported that preparations for testing the MX missile are already being speeded up in the United States. The firm of Ralph M. Parsons, which is handling the Defense Department contract, is shortening the time taken to build a 10-kilometer long test tunnel near Yuma, Arizona.

This is happening despite a government statement that a final decision on developing this new weapon has not yet been made.

It is clear from the press reports that Defense Secretary Brown expects to receive in September the results of the testing of the MX, which will show its effectiveness, and on this basis the White House will make the final decision to develop a new generation of strategic arms.

The U.S. press also reports that the Pentagon intends to build for each such missile up to 20 silos, although it is known that under the Soviet-U.S. interim agreement both sides have undertaken not to build any extra silos. The building of up to 20 silos for each MX will, it is asserted in competent quarters, complicate the system of controlling national installations, since it is impossible to know precisely whether there is one missile in the silos or, say, five. The Pentagon's plans, if they are put into effect, will create further difficulties at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

TASS NOTES LARGE CONGRESSIONAL ALLOCATIONS TO PENTAGON

LD172334Y Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington August 17 TASS--To the accompaniment of a noisy campaign over the imaginary "Soviet menace" the Pentagon receives from the treasury more and more billions of dollars for the arms race. The congressional conference committee which discussed the bill on military construction programmes for the 1979 fiscal year allocated 4.13 billion dollars for these purposes for the Defence Department. Thus, observers say, the Pentagon has secured practically all the funds it wanted. Under the planned programmes the appropriated funds will be used, in the first place, for modernisation and improvement of individual types of arms and military equipment. 751 million dollars, which are allocated for the Air Force, are to be used to reequip a number of military airfields and to supply them with modern radar facilities. A considerable portion of the 790 million dollars, intended for the Navy, is to be used for enlarging and modernising the numerous American naval bases around the world.

CIA EFFORT TO EXPOSE SOVIET PROPAGANDA OPERATIONS DERIDED

LD171055Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[A. Grachev article: "The CIA Takes Up the Pen"]

[Text] The CIA's concerns cause it much fuss and bother. It has to organize acts of subversion against the socialist countries and send mercenaries to Africa; it must not forget to support the latest Latin American dictator with a telegram of congratulations, to pay the salaries of the slanders of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and so on and so forth. But these concerns are evidently not enough for the CIA. Now, putting aside their cloaks and daggers for a while, taking up the pen and raising their visors, the intelligence service analysts have thrown themselves into the fray against what is in their opinion their main enemy and the source of most of U.S. foreign policy's misfortunes and troubles--Soviet propaganda.

The dawn that broke upon the best minds of the CIA was akin to Newton's flash of insight. It transpires that it is precisely this (Soviet propaganda) that has created throughout the world "the impression that the United States is aggressively steering an imperialist and racist course." This propaganda is turning the United States into "the confirmed friend of conservative or rightwing governments."

Worse, it (this unscrupulous propaganda) is also, it turns out, assailing detente (evidently the CIA counts itself among detente's most active defenders). How? It transpires that Soviet propaganda which, the CIA report says, has always conducted "energetic campaigns" against the atom bomb, is even now trying to prove that "U.S. expenditure for military purposes and work on the creation of new types of weapons are turning the United States into a serious threat to world peace. According to the CIA's logic, these actions by the United States are evidently aimed exclusively at strengthening detente.

In general, it should be noted that not all is well with the logic in the above-mentioned CIA report. Here is an example: It has emerged that the protest movement against the neutron bomb which has embraced the broadest circles and which, according to the estimates of the CIA itself, "has created an acute political problem in the capitals of virtually all European countries," owes its appearance, yet again, to Soviet propaganda.

The CIA analysts do not conceal their preference for the axioms they have concocted rather than theories: After all, axioms not only do not require proof, but do not lend themselves to it. Thus, for them it is axiomatic that the international communist movement is no more than a component of the "wordlwide network created by the Russians to implement their propaganda programs."

It is also axiomatic that the numerous international nongovernmental organizations representing the trade union, women's and youth movements, and particularly the organizations taking part in measures by the peace-loving public forces, are nothing other than pro-communist centers "helping the Russians to arrange their propaganda campaigns on a worldwide scale comparatively easily."

Yes, there is no denying there is a great temptation to simplify the world and divide it into two unequal parts by declaring that everything that does not fit into the "Pax Americana" concept is the result of hostile propaganda. Thus, you see, even the UN special session on disarmament must be called a pro-Soviet propaganda forum merely because the WPC and a whole series of other organizations spoke from its platform for the first time in UN history.

In our time the CIA's modus operandi has changed in some respects. Only the aims of this organization remain unchanged--this organization whose activity, imbued with nostalgia for the cold war, is still directed against the cause of peace, detente and the consolidation of trust among the peoples. This is borne out yet again by the wretched propaganda job that has emerged from the pen of the intelligence workers.

TASS REPORTS CARTER'S VISIT TO CIA HEADQUARTERS

LD171702Y Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 17, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has visited the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington's suburb of Langley. During his visit J. Carter addressed CIA officials and conversed separately with a group of "intelligence officers."

As is known, ever since its establishment in 1947 the CIA has been an instrument of U.S. imperialism used for interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Its arsenal includes acts of sabotage, the use of mercenaries for overthrowing regimes unsuitable to Washington, political assassinations, arms shipments to the opposition forces, rigging of election results, subversive actions against progressive organizations, and so on and so forth. One of the latest large-scale secret operations by the CIA was U.S. interference in Angola where the USA sided with the South African racists and rebel groupings against the lawful government of the PRA.

The President set before the CIA the task of establishing a global espionage system, spearheaded, first of all, against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He also stressed that the sphere of operation by the CIA would be further expanded to cover the whole world, including "our close allies and friends."

TASS AGERPRES ON CEAUSESCU-HUA KUO-FENG TALKS

[Unofficial Russian TASS in English 1512 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD]

[Text] Bucharest, August 17, TASS--According to a report of the AGERPRES agency, talks were held here yesterday between General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman of the Central Committee of the CPC, Premier of the State Council of the PRC Hua Kuo-feng.

A dinner in honour of Hua Kuo-feng was given on the same day.

Ceausescu Speaks at Reception

[Unofficial Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD]

[Text] Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu gave a reception in Bucharest yesterday in honor of visiting Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng. Speaking at the reception, President Ceausescu stressed that Rumania favors development of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist states. The people of Romania, he said, strongly favor the spirit of detente, cooperation and peace in relations among nations. Hence, he said, they want all international problems settled peacefully. Romania is against all armed clashes and conflicts. The ideal of mankind, including the people of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu said at the reception for Hua Kuo-feng, is a halt to the arms race, practical moves to promote disarmament and peace.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN RECEIVE TELEGRAM FROM POLISH LEADERS

[Unofficial Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Alexsey Nikolayevich Kosygin have received a telegram from the leaders of the Polish People's Republic--Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The telegram says: "Dear and respected comrades! On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and on behalf of the Polish people we send you, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and to all Soviet people, cordial gratitude for the greetings and wishes sent on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

"Like you, respected comrades, we note with deep satisfaction that our fraternal bilateral cooperation in all spheres, that is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, has entered a new, qualitatively higher stage, and that our bonds of friendship and all-round links become stronger and more profound with every passing year in the interests of our peoples and the consolidation of the community of socialist countries in the name of socialism and the cause of world peace.

"The first joint Soviet-Polish space flight, whose participants--Lt Col Jaroslaw Germaszewski and Maj Gen Pete Ilimuk--were cordially received in all of Poland, is new proof of the historic significance of the fraternal, allied relations between our countries and peoples."

In conclusion, the telegram says: "Dear comrades: On behalf of the Polish people and from ourselves personally we send best wishes to the fraternal Soviet people, to the party and state leadership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to you personally. We wish you further remarkable achievements in implementing the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and new successes in the struggle for the victory of the Leninist ideas of peace and international cooperation, for social progress and socialism."

BULGARIA'S DRAGOYCHEVA AWARDED ORDER OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD172102Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has issued a decree awarding Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva the Order of the October Revolution. It says:

Noting the great contribution to the consolidation of fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet people, and in connection with her 80th birthday, we award Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva, Politburo member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and honorary chairman of the all-national committee for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, the order of the October Revolution.

Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Leonid Brezhnev.

Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: Mikhail Georgadze.

PRAVDA APPRAISES GDR EXPERIENCE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

LD160921 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 August 1978 carries on page 4 a 2,200-word article by special correspondents D. Volovoy and Yu. Voronov entitled "One's Own Labor" in which they broach the problem of determining a collective's own labor contribution toward a finished item under conditions of technological progress and production sharing, which has meant that often a substantial proportion of the labor involved in producing an item at any particular enterprise consists of embodied labor for which the final enterprise is not responsible. This raises problems in planning, and in the operation of the system of financial autonomy. The authors then make detailed reference to GDR experience in the quest for solutions to this problem, especially regarding assessment of labor productivity. In assessing the contribution of a particular collective use is made in the GDR of the indicator known as "eigenleistung" (own performance). The authors cite statistics to show the usefulness of this indicator in stimulating labor productivity and reducing material-intensive methods. The authors note that the use of GDR experience in this question at certain Soviet enterprises on an experimental basis is yielding positive results.

TASS: FRANCE, FRG REJECT U.S. CALL FOR COMPUTER BAN

LD171830Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1747 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 August TASS--According to news agencies, a State Department spokesman has stated that the United States has called on Britain, France, the FRG and Japan not to sell the Soviet Union equipment which the United States itself does not wish to sell it because of political considerations.

This discriminatory policy has met with a sharp rebuff in a number of West European countries. An official representative of the French Foreign Ministry stressed that "France in no way subordinates the sale of civilian equipment to political considerations." The newspaper LE FIGARO positively assesses the refusal of the French Government "to commit itself to obligations which have more to do with U.S. domestic policy than with the specific interests of French foreign trade." The newspaper states that the expansion and development of French-Soviet trade and economic ties "is in keeping with the interests of France and its working people." "Trade is an important matter, both for detente and harmony and cooperation with the countries of the East," LE FIGARO writes. The newspaper LES ECHOS, the organ of French business circles, notes that "for Paris the Soviet market has become too important for the government to be able to ignore it."

In an interview to West German radio B. Friedrich, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag, spoke out against the U.S. decision to pursue a discriminatory trade policy toward the USSR. He chiefly noted that if the FRG Government reacts positively to demands by the United States, "the cessation of exports to the Soviet Union would affect the long-term economic agreement which was signed during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic. This would decisively affect the foundations of the policy of detente." B. Friedrich stressed further that "economic relations with the Soviet Union are of particular significance to the Federal Republic." We intend to develop them further, irrespective of differences of opinion, he said.

"The economic boycott is by no means a new weapon," WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE writes. "but it is effective only in wartime. Against such a great industrial power as the USSR, it obviously does not work. The Soviets have proved frequently that they are capable of the highest scientific achievements and are quite inventive in the sphere of technology."

FRG DELEGATION HEAD TO IPU VIOLATES WEST BERLIN STATUS

LD171325Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Bonn, 13 August TASS--The FRG Bundestag's delegation at the 65th conference of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU]--an international nongovernmental organization--due to be held in Bonn in September will be headed by West Berlin representative F. Amren.

Reporting that even under the West German Consitution F. Amren does not have Bundestag deputy status, the democratic press points out that this step is another attempt by the FRG to stake claims on West Berlin, which according to the four-power agreement is not a constituent part of the FRG and is not governed by that state. Such actions on the part of the FRG Bundestag leadership are a violation of the corresponding provisions of this agreement.

Political observers are also expressing surprise that the country organizing the upcoming IPU conference sees it possible to disregard its charter. This document clearly states that a member country's national group is made up of members of a parliament formed in accordance with the laws of the sovereign state whose population it represents and on whose territory it functions.

SPANISH DEFENSE MINISTER'S U.S. TALKS REPORTED

LD171329Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Lt Gen A.G. Mellado, Spanish first deputy prime minister for defense affairs, has ended a week-long visit to the United States. He met with Defense Secretary H. Brown and high-ranking representatives of the Pentagon and State Department and visited a number of air and naval bases. There is no report on the content of the talks which Mellado had but the U.S. newspapers write that he discussed, in particular, the problems of Spanish-U.S. military cooperation. Nor do they exclude the possibility that the sides discussed the question of Spain's joining NATO.

HISTORY, CURRENT STATUS OF FRANCO-USSR TRADE TIES VIEWED

LD171625Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet-French section of the USSR Parliamentary Group: "Detente--Concord--Security"]

[Text] At this time, when Europeans have already celebrated the third anniversary of the signing by the heads of 35 states, of the Final Act of the all-European conference, it is useful to analyze the experience of Soviet-French cooperation which has played no small role in insuring detente on our continent.

A Consistent Course

Although the USSR and France belong to different social systems and their viewpoints have naturally diverged at times, the overriding interests of both countries and the interests of guaranteeing European security have, in the final analysis, dictated, and continue to dictate, the need for cooperation.

This was well understood back at the beginning of the twenties by a prominent French figure E. Herriot when, just 3 years after the abortive intervention by Western powers against Soviet Russia, he came to Moscow to establish direct business contacts with us. V.I. Lenin, noting at that time the significance of that visit, declared: "Any rapprochement with France is extraordinarily desirable for us...."

As is known, Herriot returned home a convinced supporter of far-reaching cooperation with us. When subsequently he became prime minister, he restored diplomatic relations with the USSR.

Twelve years ago, delivering the CPSU Central Committee's report at the 23d party congress, L.I. Brezhnev observed: "Our relations with France have improved considerably. This is a positive phenomenon. It is based on the coincidence of the interests of both states on a number of major international issues and on the longstanding traditions of friendship between our peoples. The further development of Soviet-French relations can serve as an important element for strengthening European security."

These words met with a lively response in Paris. General de Gaulle, the then French president, arrived in the USSR 3 months later on a visit and signed important agreements with our country; noting their great significance, he stressed in his Kremlin speech the commonality of the foreign policy objectives of both countries.

Over the past years the efforts of the USSR and France have been directed toward achieving these objectives. The fabric of all-European cooperation--and that includes Soviet-French cooperation--which has been growing increasingly strong, has been woven from the tough threads of political, economic, scientific and cultural links.

The well-known principles of cooperation between the USSR and France which were signed in October 1971 in Paris by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and de Gaulle's successor, President G. Pompidou, became the firm foundation of this positive development. In this document the sides proclaimed that the policy of concord and cooperation between the USSR and France is designed to become a permanent policy in their relations and a permanent factor of international life.

And indeed, this development has become consistent and stable, regardless of the various fluctuations in the international situation. This course accords with the fundamental interests of both countries and their interest in strengthening world peace.

It is common knowledge what a tremendous role was played by Soviet-French mutual understanding and cooperation during the preparation for the all-European conference: The principles of the inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, independence, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and other principles which were proclaimed in 1971 by the USSR and France directly tally with the principles reflected in the Final Act of that conference.

Principles in Action

Regular meetings of the heads of the two states have assumed decisive significance in insuring the stability and effectiveness of Franco-Soviet relations. Each of these meetings has become a new and powerful stimulus for the development of cooperation. In particular, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's official visit to France in June 1977 was of tremendous significance. As a result of the talks which took place at that time with French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and other statesmen a number of documents of permanent significance were adopted, including the joint statement on the relaxation of international tension and the Soviet-French declaration on nuclear weapons nonproliferation and a whole package of agreements and accords concerning economic and industrial cooperation. This indeed was detente in action.

It should be emphasized that during that visit the theme of supplementing political detente with military detente was vividly reflected. The Soviet-French declaration signed as a result of the visit stated that both sides intend to "participate, in a spirit of initiative, in the efforts being undertaken in the direction of disarmament."

The regular consultations between the governments of both countries which are provided for by the 13 October 1970 Soviet-French protocol are of great significance for strengthening detente. Meetings of ministers and other responsible representatives at various levels have become a firm part of the practice of Soviet-French relations. Such consultations have been extremely fruitful during the all-European conference, during the drawing up of the four-power agreement on West Berlin, on questions of disarmament and on the problems of a whole range of the world's trouble spots.

Experience teaches us that each time such consultations take place they promote better mutual understanding and, where possible, the search for accords acceptable to both sides. And as a corollary, if such an effective mechanism is not used in time, this can only complicate matters.

On the same line, interparliamentary cooperation, which has become a tradition, also plays a very important role. For many years now regular joint sessions of members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the French National Assembly have been held, and during these sessions urgent international problems and questions of bilateral relations are discussed in detail and in a constructive spirit, and common positions are drawn up.

Sizable and extremely representative Franco-Soviet friendship groups function in the French National Assembly and Senate, while a Soviet-French section of the Parliamentary Group operates in the USSR Supreme Soviet. We regularly exchange delegations with our French colleagues. I believe that this interparliamentary cooperation still has great and as yet untapped reserves.

It is impossible not to mention the tremendously useful work performed by the mass societies for friendship between the peoples--the USSR--France society and the France--USSR Society--and also by other public organizations.

Economic Cooperation

An important foundation of the relations between our countries is trade and economic cooperation, which has undergone considerable development. In December 1974 and in June 1977 agreement was reached during the Soviet-French summit meetings on doubling commodity turnover between the USSR and France in 1975-1979 in comparison with the previous 5-year period and on doing everything necessary to triple it, and also on insuring the balanced development of trade exchange. The doubling of commodity turnover will have been achieved by 1 September, and as a result of the measures taken we shall get close to tripling it during the remaining 15 months.

The trade and economic relations between the USSR and France have assumed a stable nature, and operate according to the "most favored nation" principle which was laid down in the trade agreement signed back in 1951 and reaffirmed during the signing of the 6 December 1974 economic cooperation agreement. A system of granting credits, backed up by state guarantees, is in operation. The implementation of the 10-year agreement on the development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation and of the program for deepening this cooperation drawn up in accordance with this agreement is drawing to a close. Preparations are under way for a new, far-reaching agreement calculated for the period through 1990.

On this matter an important impetus was provided by the recent visit to the USSR by the French foreign trade minister, J.F. Deniau. As Deniau stressed during the talks, the French Government is setting itself the aim of further developing economic relations with the USSR because this is a good basis for the development of cooperation in all spheres. This evaluation of the question also accords with the intentions of the Soviet side.

In the context of the implementation of long-term agreements the principle of compensation deals is being applied more and more. In this major matter, implementation of which is designed to take place over a prolonged period, an increasingly active part is being played by the biggest French firms.

Here are a few examples of this large-scale cooperation. The installation of the third section of a major gas-industry complex which will refine 45 billion cubic meters of gas a year, separating sulfur from this gas, is being completed in Orenburg with the participation of the "Creusot-Loire" and Tekni firms. A plant for the production of high-power engines installed in cooperation with the French state firm, Renault, has been commissioned at the Kama Truck Plant. This year four plants for the production of ammonia, installed with the assistance of "Creusot-Loire enterprise," will be commissioned this year in Gorlovka and Odessa.

Of course, in accordance with the agreement on balancing trade, a great deal still has to be done for France to expand its purchases of Soviet industrial equipment which, incidentally, has given a good account of itself there. Suffice it to recall the giant press supplied by the Soviet Union, whose initial start was attended by the president of the republic. But so far imports of Soviet machinery comprise only an insignificant proportion of French purchases of equipment.

Soviet-French scientific and cultural relations have become extensive. Dozens of agreements have been concluded and are being successfully implemented--agreements on joint work in developing space and nuclear energy, and in the spheres of medicine and education, and cultural exchange. All this tremendous work is being successfully coordinated by the standing Soviet-French joint commission whose latest, 13th session will take place in Paris in October and by the commission for scientific, technical and economic cooperation.

Finally, in recent years there have also been regular contacts along military channels--military leaders exchange visits; navy ships visit ports; not so long ago Moscow warmly welcomed the aircraft of the French Normandie-Neman regiment which took part in the air war against the Hitlerite invaders in the Soviet sky.

"The Soviet Union and France have traveled a great path in developing their relations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his recent speech in Minsk. This development is in full accordance with V.I. Lenin's behest. It accords with the aspirations of the peoples of both countries. At the same time, of course, it would be wrong to close our eyes to the fact--and for this it is enough to leaf through the issues of several Paris newspapers--that influential pro-Atlantic forces opposing the course toward detente and cooperation with the USSR are continuing to operate in France. The anti-Soviet onslaughts which these forces undertake are contradictory to the principles of cooperation between our countries.

The supreme interests of the two countries, and the interests of peace and security require that, despite the intrigues of the opponents of detente--wherever they may operate--relations between the USSR and France should continue to be characterized by businesslike, mutually advantageous cooperation and continue to develop along a rising line.

PAPER DESCRIBES PLIGHT, STORIES OF EMIGREE SOVIET GERMANS

DW172007Y Moscow in German to Germany 1645 GMT 16 Aug 78 DW

[Text] Under the headline "Retribution for Illusions" the paper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA publishes a documentary sketch by its correspondent Rusland Aleksandrov:

Klukas tossed and turned on the hard plank-bed. It was time to get up. But go where and for what? His wife Maria no longer is frying meat early in the morning. Bread with margarine that is all. The bus at the corner does not wait for Klukas and even his own sister who, is literally living next door, does not wait for him. He will not feel the shoulders of his comrades or hear their jokes in the narrow miner's basket [grubenkorb]. For Klukas had not awakened back home in Karaganda but somewhere else: In an internment camp at Phorzheim, near Karlsruhe. In the hall doors are banging and somebody is coughing overexcitedly. The Russian and the German language can be heard.

Several years ago an elder sister who happened to come to the Federal Republic (sic) during the war had found her brother Alfred via the Red Cross and an exchange of letters took place. The sister said she lived in Berghausen, that she had three children and a one-story house. She wrote that she wanted to see her brother and persuaded him to come. Soon he received an official letter--an invitation to come to the FRG with the sponsorship of his sister who agreed to assist him and his wife Maria to establish themselves. Klukas lost his wits. Everything had happened much too suddenly.

But DEUTSCHE WELLE made him believe that Germans living in the Soviet Union were lacking rights and therefore they had to return to their historical homeland where they would have all the opportunities available for their self-realization. It cannot be said that Klukas was really convinced of all this. But he took for granted the reality of life around him and therefore not particularly valuable. Reality however, looked like this:

The first German settlements came into being near Karaganda in the period prior to the revolution. Their inhabitants cultivated grain and bred cattle. In the thirties they started to set up mines and haul coal. Germans then are not strangers to the area but rather natives here. Thousands of Germans are studying at the high schools of the Karaganda area and there are roughly 1,500 persons of German nationality at the specialized secondary schools. At the secondary schools there are more than 400 groups in which German is taught as the native language. The local television service is relaying one German-language program per day. There are corresponding programs of both the republican and local broadcasting stations. Whoever wants to do so can buy the union paper NEUES LEBEN or the republican paper FREUNDSCHAFT. The Estrade Ensemble, also called Freundschaft, gives 200 to 300 concerts annually. There are more than 5,000 different German books at the library. 599 citizens of German nationality are deputies in various soviets, accounting for almost nine percent of all the deputies of the area. 1,065 persons are teachers and 175 physicians. More than 3,000 persons belonging to the area's party organization are Germans, comprising scientists, plant managers as well as kolkhoz and sovkhoz chairmen. Many of them are bearers of Orders and Heroes of Work.

A community of German Mennonites functions unhampered. There are Baptist and the Pentecostal churches in the town. From the funds of the believers a Lutheran Church was built, which Klukas visited freely. A community of German Catholics received permission to build a church. All this was seen and known by Klukas. But nevertheless!

The Sheremetevo-Frankfort/Main airplane was boarded by the Klukases together with the other 27 air passengers who wanted to leave the Soviet Union. At the gangway they were received by an elderly lady. From the German language in which she addressed the late-returning persons [spaetheimkehrer] they only grasped the general meaning. She congratulated them on their return to their historical homeland. Klukas had to board a bus and drive to a special camp. [They were told] that they would get a job as soon as there were vacancies. For the time being the city was assuming the costs for their living. This is how the--say--new homeland from the very first minutes established their official status. What they were over here were neither guests nor tramps but unemployed persons entitled to receive relief.

The first thing Alfred Klukas decided to do was to tell his sister that they had arrived safe and sound, assuming that Luise would be able to offer them temporary accomodation. His sister actually quickly arrived with her husband and it seemed as if the first seconds of the reunion, the embraces and tears were compensation for all the unrest and tension of the past few weeks, days, and hours. Meanwhile they told each other everything about their states of health and repeated all the things they had already written each other. It seemed that Luise would offer her brother assistance. But she kept silent. Luise's husband looked at his watch. During all this time he had only said that there were many people--Turks, Italians and Spaniards--who had come to the country now for board and lodging. But what was needed first of all was to work and work and second to save money again. Then one could achieve something.

The Klukases realized that there was no chance for them to live in the sister's house. After they left Maria was shaking her head, saying: Would we have received them that way? Wait, Alfred knitted his brows. "Over here an order of its own prevails". The second and last encounter they had with their relatives took place one and a half months later at their house in Berghausen. It proceeded as dully as the first one.

Bad relatives? This is not what is at stake. During the time they lived in the camp the Klukases gradually got acquainted with other people who like them had come here at the invitation of relatives. Both a poor pensioner as well as a wealthy entrepreneur received those who arrived from the Soviet Union almost the same way, like very remote and poor relatives, who had come only to sponge off others. This was their way of living, alien and incomprehensible. Old Mrs Vollmer writes about this to Karaganda: "I feel like a poor sheep surrounded by wolves. Everything over there is alien to me. Streets are deserted at night, everybody sits before the television screen looking at all kinds of nonsense. People are taciturn and clever. Our people from Russia are simple, sincere and good. I beg you to call me back from here."

Ewald (Reschke), another inhabitant of the camp, wrote to his relatives in the Soviet Union: "We are still living in the camp and there is no end in sight as to when the situation will improve. We are sitting in our stable. The money we receive hardly suffices to get food."

And the benefactors from DEUTSCHE WELLE, where are they? Where are the liberties promised by them? How about self-realization? Well now, for DEUTSCHE WELLE the camp inmates already are "processed material," so to speak. It has something else to do.

Johann Engrass, born in Krasnoyarsk, hanged himself on the 75th day of getting acquainted with the better half of Germany. The director of a special school for emigrees where Engrass was supposed to get acquainted with the German people's characteristic features believed that the suicide was motivated by home-sickness for Russia, and maintained in the magazine KONKRET that more than 60 percent of the young resettlers from the East would prefer to return home.

In the fifth month of their stay when the Klukases were even willing to clean toilets, in order to earn some money for their return home, Alfred Klukas got a job as an unskilled worker at a firm that constructed roads and lay cables and tubes. In his team there were only two men from the Soviet Union, the others were Turks. Both groups' situations were almost alike. What concern is it of ours that the Turks in their job search had been driven away from home by misery, Klukas asked himself for the umpteenth time. Then Alfred's knee-joints swelled. At home he had been treated. The medical certificate was paid, of course, by a hundred percent. Over here, however, he was told that this was not a disease. One does not get relieved from such work. No, nothing else to do but return home, the Klukases decided. From the banks of the Rhine to the banks of the Irtysh Canal, to Karaganda, to Rosa Luxemburg Street.

The first person who received Alfred Klukas at the passageway to the mine was his brigadier Kashlikov. "Well, how about you?" he asked. Embarrassed Alfred began to explain that he was willing to stand his test by work.

Those who returned from the so-called free society with bitter experiences were (Wahl), (Eckroth) with his mother and daughter, (Falkow), Richter, (Stemmel) and other inhabitants of Karaganda. Those who write about their desire to return home at any price are (E. and I. Harsch), A. and R. Ulrich, A. Vollmer and others. Many others would like to return home but what prevents them from so doing is their sense of guilt and embarrassment about their ill-considered "trip abroad."

CANADIAN CP'S KASHTAN ON PRC'S ANTI-VIETNAM POLICY

LD171944Y Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

["Interview with William Kashtan: Peking's Policy of Hegemonism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, speaking in an interview over the Central Television Network of the USSR on August 17, told about his impressions of his recent trip to Vietnam. The people of Vietnam, he said, are determined to restore their country, to build it anew. This lends them energy. Speaking of the difficulties experienced by the country he said that the greatest of them is the danger posed by Peking's policy toward Vietnam. It is obvious, he said that China is attacking Vietnam in three directions. One is its provocations on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese frontier. The Peking leadership is prodding Kampuchea toward an aggression against Vietnam. Its aim is to pressure Vietnam into changing its policy. All means are used for the purpose. William Kashtan said he had seen tanks, mortars and other arms left behind by the aggressors on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean frontier. All of them were Chinese-made. This is one of the examples of China's provocative policy vis-a-vis Vietnam. Another direction of Peking's anti-Vietnam policy is its use of the problem of Huachiao's persons of Chinese nationality residing in the SRV. The Chinese leadership makes slanderous statements alleging that these people are discriminated against. It is using this problem exclusively as a means of putting pressure on Vietnam. With this aim in view China provokes incidents on the Vietnam-Chinese frontier. So the destiny of Huachiao's is the least of Peking's concerns. This question is only raised in order to complicate the situation and to exert pressure on Socialist Vietnam.

The third aim of the Peking leadership is to undermine Vietnam from within, to interfere with the building of socialism there. China refused to give material and technical assistance to Vietnam. William Kashtan said he had been told that China promised to build a bridge in Vietnam. The Chinese specialists were halfway through with their work when they were recalled leaving the work unfinished. The same happened to the metallurgical works and other industrial plants which the Chinese side had promised to build. All this shows that the promises of the Chinese leaders cannot be taken seriously. Peking's conduct today is a vide [as received] betrayal.

Peking's main aim is to make Vietnam accept the concept of "three words", a policy which equates two social systems, socialism and capitalism. Vietnam says it cannot accept this concept. People in Vietnam cannot agree with China's hostile attitude to the Soviet Union since they know that the USSR has been holding a principled position in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress. William Kashtan said that all people he met in Vietnam said that Vietnam cannot agree with China's striving to make the SRV change its home and foreign policy and abandon the road of socialism. Everywhere he went, W. Kashtan said, he saw manifestations of friendly sentiments by the Vietnamese toward the Soviet Union. He said that people in Vietnam know well what support the Soviet Union has been giving them. He said that everywhere he was told about the readiness of the Vietnamese people to stand up to the dangerous hegemonistic machinations of the Chinese leadership. The task now before the international communist movement, William Kashtan said, is to express full solidarity with the government, the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam who are upholding their independence, sovereignty unity and who are building socialism.

In conclusion W. Kashtan wished the Soviet people success in their work and in carrying out the tenth five-year plan. He said that every achievement of the Soviet people constitutes a contribution to the struggle for peace, against imperialism and reaction and for social progress.

MOSCOW WARNS AGAINST ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR ARMAMENT

TA171909Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 17 Aug 78 TA

[Excerpt] While hiding the fact from his people, Menahem Begin is leading Israel toward nuclear armament. In the not too distant past he vociferously prided himself on such a possibility, apparently assuming the Israelis would be thrilled with the idea and believe that Menahem Begin would be able to bring security to the state once and for all. However, as soon as he learned that most Israelis expressed nothing but fear and protest, the prime minister decided that he would act without unnecessary noise.

Information has been leaked by his confidants that there are already 15 powerful nuclear stockpiles within Israel--sufficiently powerful that in the event of negligence or unexpected carelessness the country would become something like a continuation of the Sinai desert. But is this the only tragic prospect? It can be said that the nuclear preparations in themselves signify a loss of sanity for Israel, even if one discounts Begin's personal adventurism--this is a man who was once a discipline of terror and extremism--and even if one assumes that this idea of his is simply designed to scare the Arabs and strengthen his political stature in order to eternalize Israel's territorial conquests.

One cannot discount the fact that Israel's nuclear armament will necessarily bring about complementary moves on the part of the Arab world which unquestionably has greater possibilities and a greater economic potential than Israel. The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, especially in an area so prone to conflagration and so divided as the Middle East, creates a danger whose full implications are hard to conceive. Also, one cannot ignore the fact that certain circles from across the ocean would not be opposed to conducting a kind of localized nuclear test in this region, thus removing all barriers from access to Arab oil.

The fact that during such a test, Israel, whose security is so much spoken about by these friends, might be annihilated does not embarrass and certainly does not worry them. In their opinion, Israel has already fulfilled its role and will no longer succeed in its action. But they need more. Is this not the reason why, on the one hand, they are strengthening their ties with Arab reaction and, on the other, aiding with all means Begin's nuclear preparations?

These preparations are undoubtedly tied to the United States. Israel does not have the equipment to separate plutonium or to enrich uranium; it does not have enough experts; it does not have an area in which to conduct tests. This equipment, which was prepared in the United States and, in part, in France, has been promised to Begin. He can even send people for training in the nuclear center of racist South Africa and obtain from this quarter parts to complete Israel's nuclear weaponry. Other facts are also known about quantities of enriched uranium which disappeared from the United States some time ago and were later found in Israel.

TASS CITES AN-NIDA' ON U.S. 'PLAN' TO ATTACK PDRY

LD171916Y Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 17, TASS--The United States has drawn up jointly with a number of reactionary Arab states a plan for an (?armed) aggression against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the newspaper AN-NIDA' reports.

Details of this plan, the newspaper says, were recently discussed by the Saudi Arabian minister of defence and aviation with the U.S. charges d'affaires as well as at President as-Sadat's meeting with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd.

Reports reaching here indicate that Saudi Arabia has already begun concentrating its forces near the border with the PDRY. It is reinforcing, specifically, the troop contingent at the Sharura [words indistinct] lies in the frontier zone. Several thousand officers and men, tanks and artillery units are already concentrated there. The airfield of this base is being modernised with a view to increasing its capacity. To work up tension they are using Bedouin tribes which have already staged provocative attacks in the territory of Democratic Yemen.

IRAQI PAPER ATTACKS EGYPT'S 'OPEN DOOR' POLICY

LD171900Y Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, August 17, TASS--As a result of Egypt's present "open door" policy, millions of common Egyptians are living in subhuman conditions, writes the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH.

Foreign banks and their branches in Egypt fully control the country while unlimited imports from Western countries represent a serious danger to the Egyptian national economy because they hold back its development.

The continued deterioration of the economic situation, the newspaper says, the decline of the Egyptian pound, the falling purchasing power and living standards of the people are characteristic features of Egypt today and have been direct results of As-Sadat's dangerous anti-people capitulatory course, the newspaper stresses.

EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES CONFISCATE LEFTIST PAPER

LD171452Y Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 17, TASS--The judiciary bodies of Cairo confiscated another issue of the newspaper AL-AHALI, the organ of the National Progressive (left) Party.

The newspaper is accused of damaging "the country's security."

In reality, the Egyptian authorities' arbitrariness against the organ of the left party is explained by the fact that materials it publishes criticize the home and foreign policy course conducted by the Egyptian leadership and reveal the real causes of the crisis through which the country is living.

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF LEBANON CONDEMNS AS-SADAT

LD171136Y Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 17, TASS--President as-Sadat's capitulatory course, his departure from the positions of Arab struggle serve the interests of imperialism and Zionism and are not in keeping with the goals of the Arab nation, says a statement of the central leadership of the national patriotic front of Lebanon circulated here. The statement stresses that the policy of the Egyptian leadership aimed at separate settlement of the Middle East conflict encourages Israel to direct interference in the affairs of sovereign Lebanon so as to split the country.

MOSCOW: ARABS EXPRESS ANXIETY OVER PRC ACTIONS

LD161948Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An increasingly broad section of social and official quarters and the press in certain Arab countries has begun to express growing anxiety over Peking's moves in the Middle East, and in the Gulf in particular. It is being pointed out that Peking's moves in the region are made under the banner of its crazy hostility to the USSR. This in itself entails serious dangers to the Arabs. It is significant that this is being pointed out even by the Saudi weekly magazine AL-JAZIRAN when it notes in particular Peking's endeavour to bring Arab countries in the Gulf into confrontation with the USSR, something which is not in line with their national interests.

Talking about Peking's policy in the Middle East, the Lebanese weekly magazine AL-HURIYYAH strongly criticizes the Chinese leaders whose deeds do not agree with their official statements of support for the Arab's just cause. The magazine pointed to the great contradiction between the friendly slogans proclaimed to the Arabs by the leaders of Peking and the result of their policy. This contradiction may entail serious consequences for the cause of the liberation and progress of the Arab and non-Arab peoples.

It must be said that Peking is consolidating its relations with proimperialist reactionary Arab regimes and is calling for support to the foreign aggression in Oman which is aimed at uprooting the armed struggle of the revolutionaries. The Chinese leaders are also calling with extreme enthusiasm for a continued and increased U.S. presence in the Gulf and the creation of isolated [mun'azil] military and political alliances to be used by imperialism for the uprooting of the national liberation movement of the Arab and African peoples.

CONGO'S DIFFICULTIES IN SURMOUNTING COLONIAL PAST NOTED

LD170957Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent V. Lashkul dispatch: "Festival of the 'Three Glorious Days': 15 August Is the Anniversary of the Revolution in the People's Republic of the Congo"]

[Excerpts] Brazzaville--The progressive international policy of the People's Republic of the Congo has gained a well-earned prestige. The leadership of the People's Republic of the Congo is pursuing an anti-imperialist and anticolonial course and is resolutely supporting progressive national liberation forces in the African Continent.

However, imperialist forces are reluctant to reconcile themselves to the loss of their positions in the People's Republic of the Congo. Covert and overt enemies of the new life--former colonialists, small proprietors and foreign monopolies which have lost their economic dominance in the country--have opposed democratic transformations in the Congo.

The opponents of people's power in the Congo have not shrunk from conspiracies, subversive acts or blackmail. With clandestine support from imperialists, they villainously slew Marien Ngouabi, the first president of the People's Republic of the Congo and leader of the Congolese Labor Party. The new head of state, Joachim Yhombi-Opango, when assuming the office of president, solemnly declared that the People's Republic of the Congo will not deviate from its chosen path and will not betray its friendship with the socialist countries.

The course of socialist development, said Jean-Paul (Tsumu), a trade union figure, in a conversation with me, is the only real way out of the difficulties which the Congo is experiencing. It is impossible not to agree with him. So far the country has not entirely rid itself of the influence of foreign capital. A considerable number of positions in the trade sector are still held by French capital. In industry, alongside national enterprises are factories and plants headed by Western industrialists. Economic difficulties can be sensed in the young state. Unemployment has still not been eliminated.

The Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community are the loyal allies of the People's Republic of the Congo in its anti-imperialist struggle. Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, emphasized this when he addressed the nation to mark the 15th anniversary of the August revolution. With the aid of the Soviet people, the (Sunda-Kakamoyeka) gold-extraction enterprise and a mining and enriching complex--the biggest in the country--at Mfouati have been made ready for operation. Throughout the republic Congolese fly in AN-24 aircraft, and local pilots trained in the USSR fly these planes. With the assistance of Soviet engineers and other specialists a building has been erected in Brazzaville to house a veterinary laboratory. Soviet-Congolese friendship, stressed Jean Tati-Loutard, a well-known statesman, is a guarantee for the growth and consolidation of progressive trends in various spheres of the country's life.

GRIGORIYEV COMMENTS ON RELATIONS BETWEEN ZAIRE, ANGOLA

LD180124Y Moscow in French to Africa 1800 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] The governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zaire have established diplomatic relations. Listen to what our observer Aleksey Grigoriyev has to say on this development:

After a delay of nearly 3 years, the governing circles in Zaire have at last followed the example of the absolute majority of states on the African Continent and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Angola. Thus a great and important step has been taken toward establishing a climate of neighborly relations between Angola and Zaire.

The need for such a step is obvious. And yet, up until this last year, hostility dominated the policy of the Zairian leaders toward Angola. Imperialism and the South African racist regime were able to carry Zaire along with them and put it in opposition to the young Angolan state. Hostile relations between these two countries are surely pleasing, above all, to the forces which have sown--and still are sowing--the seeds of tension and distrust in Africa.

On the other hand, revolutionary Angola, while struggling against external and internal reaction, has defended its right to an independent existence and has frequently exerted efforts to normalize relations with neighboring Zaire. And now today, to judge from recent events, we have at last seen the triumph in Kinshasa of the policy of establishing relations with Angola based on the principles of respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference--a policy which President Agostinho Neto's government has favored from the beginning.

This position taken by the People's Republic of Angola was recognized, in particular, in the speech made by Zairian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Umba-Di-Lutete at the recent conference of the nonalined nations in Belgrade.

Undoubtedly, there still are certain influential forces in Zaire and outside that country who are not pleased by the normalization of relations with Angola. On Zairian territory there are still bases and pockets of the separatist movements operating against Angola. The racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia will certainly find a way to oppose this normalization. The NATO countries have an objective interest in prolonging the tension and hostility between Angola and Zaire. China, in fact, is now joining the NATO countries in promoting, in its own interest, a policy of disunity among African countries.

To take a stand against the activities of all these forces hostile to Africa, every effort must be made to insure that everything written in the text of the agreement become a reality serving the cause of union among all countries on the African Continent.

KUZNETSOV SCORES WESTERN MANEUVERS IN RHODESIA

LD171451Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Leonid Kuznetsov commentary: "On a Powder Keg"]

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. State Department has announced that "a conference of all Rhodesian parties" will take place in August "under Anglo-American chairmanship." It is known that the efforts of the United States and Britain are designed to preserve the power of Rhodesia's racist minority and strengthen the positions of the Western powers. This new move is obviously the latest attempt to achieve that same end.

The national liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe is growing. The country, according to the testimony of the Western press, "is like a caldron that is liable to boil over at any moment." This is why urgent efforts are being made to "open a valve." One such "valve" is the March aggreement on an "internal settlement" in Rhodesia. It is designed to create the impression that the Africans are being given civil rights. According to its racist-controlled puppet administrative organs, an army and police force are being formed.

A particularly loud ballyhoo was raised over the projected, allegedly "free" parliamentiary elections. But how can you talk of freedom if the conditions for holding an election campaign do not exist, if there are no lists of voters, if 7 million Africans will be unable to influence the outcome of this premeditated farce! In the course of preparations for the "elections" the local population is being subjected to harsh terror.

Large consignments of weapons have recently been transferred from NATO arsenals to Rhodesia, where they are being used to equip the racist-commanded regular army as well as the bands of mercenaries and assault detachments used against the indigenous population. The racists spend a million dollars a day on the criminal war against the forces fighting for the liberation of Zimbabwe. The armed provocations of the Smith regime against the neighboring African states of Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana do not cease.

Threats of a "repetition of Shaba" have been launched for the purpose of intimidating the Africans. Western propaganda agencies widely circulated a report that a plan is being elaborated at NATO headquarters for armed intervention in Rhodesia to rescue the whites in the event of "a possible widening of the conflict." At the same time, on the pretext of easing the economic position of the country--which is allegedly "becoming democratized"--the U.S. Senate demanded that the sanctions against Rhodesia introduced by the United Nations be lifted.

The aim of the maneuvers of the colonialists and neocolonialists is either to bar the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front from the solution of the Rhodesian question completely or to force it to make fundamental concessions. The planned "all-party conference" is also without doubt one of these maneuvers. No maneuvers can save the Smith regime, however. The people of Zimbabwe demand genuine freedom, not meager reforms.

MADAGASCAR OFFICIALS PRAISE SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD171109Y Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, August 17, TASS--The moral support and material assistance of fraternal socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, makes us confident that the ideals of the revolution on Madagascar will triumph, said Defence Minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Guy Sibon. He spoke here at the ceremony of signing of the Soviet-Malagasy contract under which 1,000 "Belarus" tractors will be delivered to Madagascar on a commercial basis.

Socialist countries are our natural allies, Madagascar's Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform Pierre Simon said at the ceremony. He said the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance promotes the development of Madagascar's economy and helps the cause of socialism in Madagascar to win.

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW SCORES SOMALI AGGRESSION

LD172248Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] (Elgi Mengistu Mariam), member of a regional committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, has visited Moscow. In an interview with our correspondent he spoke of recent events in Ethiopia: [begin recording in English fading into Russian translation]

As you know, 1 year ago international imperialism launched an open act of aggression against Ethiopia through Somalia with the aim of dividing the country. However, thanks to our people's unity and the selfless help of socialist states, we were able to repel it successfully. It should be noted that from the very beginning of the Ethiopian revolution the capitalist states have seen the revolution as a threat to their mercenary interests and strategic schemes in that part of Africa.

With the help of reactionary Arab regimes and separatist groupings a large-scale attack was launched against Ethiopia using open aggression, sabotage, diversion and terror. Since the failure of Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia, the imperialists have been banking on the separatist groupings in the northern Province of Eritrea. The aim of these actions is quite clear: to divide the country, break up the national unity of our peoples and deprive the working masses of their revolutionary gains.

The Ethiopian Government has repeatedly and persistently tried to solve the Eritrean question by peaceful means. But in return the separatists have stepped up their subversive activities. At the moment the Ethiopian Army has launched a successful offensive against the separatists. Extensive restoration work is underway in the liberated areas and new organs of people's power are being set up. [end recording]

ETHIOPIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD171918Y Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 17, TASS--The establishment by the NATO member countries of the so-called "pan-African forces" represents a new conspiracy by international imperialism which seeks to undermine the national liberation movements and to keep its political and economic positions in the continent, says the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD.

The newspaper says that the African peoples opposing recolonisation attempts should strengthen their unity in face of machinations by imperialism which resorts to interventions, plotting, economic and political sabotage.

The international conference of solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction, to be held here in September, is going to be an event of great importance for further consolidating the anti-imperialist front. The task of the conference, the newspaper says, is to rally all progressive and peace forces and to strike a blow at imperialism so as to do away with the system of exploitation and oppression on earth.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING MALI AMBASSADOR--Moscow, August 17, TASS--Vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Kurban Khalilov received Ambassador of the Republic of Mali in the Soviet Union Boubacar Kasse in connection with the ambassador's planned departure. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD]

AFGHAN PDP ANNOUNCES ARREST OF DEFENSE MINISTER, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD181022Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0438 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, 18 August, TASS--An emergency meeting was held here of the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo.

An address to the Afghan people adopted at the meeting states that the April 1978 revolution was carried out in the interests of the working people of Afghanistan. Revolutionary transformations are daily widening throughout the country. At the same time, the address notes, internal and foreign enemies of the revolution have not abandoned attempts to organize conspiracies. They continue their criminal activity in order to subvert the gains of the revolutuion. These antipopular forces have unleashed counterrevolutionary actions that have been exposed. Their antinational activity was recently discovered and put under strict control. The group of counterrevolutionary elements includes: Abdol Qader, the national defense minister; Shahpur, chief of staff; and Ali Akbar, head of the Kabul Hospital. In accordance with the provisions of the revolutionary laws, the conspirators have been arrested.

We again state resolutely that the April revolution enjoys the full support of the people and that we will struggle tirelessly against our enemies.

The PDP Central Committee adopted a decision to entrust to N.M. Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, with execution of the duties of minister of national defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

TASS NOTES GROWING SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

LD172108Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Stroganov writes:

The Soviet Union is to give assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with building an ore-dressing and cooper smelting complex, the Naglu-Jelalabad power transmission line, a bridge across the Amu-Darya, an oil refinery and other projects.

Under the contracts signed between the two countries, the Soviet Union is to supply equipment for geological prospecting for oil and gas. Soviet geologists who have arrived in Afghanistan will prospect for minerals on a larger scale. Soviet machinery will be used at a number of state mechanized farms. Experienced Soviet specialists will help prepare a feasibility report for the utilization of the hydro-energy resources of the Konga [as received] River.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan are linked by traditional bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation which rest on the principle of equality, respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's affairs.

Many branches of industry and agricultural production have been built up and are being developed in Afghanistan with Soviet economic and technical assistance. The Afghans take pride in the Kabul Polytechnical Institute which trains personnel for the national economy. Tens of thousands of workers have learned industrial skills at joint projects.

In 1977, Soviet-Afghan trade grew almost 25 per cent to exceed 190 million rubles. Deliveries of both Soviet and Afghan goods increased. Two-way trade is to be further increased this year.

JANATA PARTY GROUP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR FRIENDSHIP OBSERVANCES

LD150853Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendship Month Continues']

[Text] The Soviet-Indian friendship month devoted to the seventh anniversary of the USSR-Indian Tready of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation and the 31st anniversary of India's independence is continuing in the Soviet Union.

Meetings and soirees of friendship are being held in enterprises and institutions and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Photographic exhibitions are familiarizing people with India's many centuries of culture and the labor and everyday life of its people.

A delegation of Indian parliamentary members and leaders of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society headed by P.K. Hegde, secretary general of the Janata Party, has arrived in Moscow to participte in the months' events. The members of the delegation have visited the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and met with leaders of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society. In the talks which took place it was noted that the month is a reflection of the friendly relations between our countries.

Madras Conference

LD171914Y Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 17, TASS--Long-standing traditions and good will constitute a firm foundation of Indo-Soviet relations which are characterized by a constant striving for peace, friendship and cooperation. This was said in Madras by T. [name indistinct] Rao, the chief judge of the city supreme court at a conference of readers of the magazine SOVIET LAND, held on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The Soviet Union has helped us take the road of rapid economic and social progress, he said. Friendship between our states has passed the test of time. After India became independent, the Soviet Union has always been its true, reliable friend.

Speaking of the expansion of cultural relations between the two countries the well-known Tamil poet, Kannabasan, said that Russian and Soviet literature have greatly influenced the work of Indian writers.

The conference was attended by about a thousand [few words indistinct] representatives of trade union, women's and youth organizations, writers, poets and journalists, workers and employees of Tamilnadu State.

BRIEFS:

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED--A festive gathering of representatives of the Soviet public was held today in the Moscow House of Friendship on the occasion of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's independence day. Raz Muhammad Paktin, the Afghanistan ambassador to the USSR, noted that the diverse cooperation between the two countries was developing successfully in the interests of the Afghan and Soviet peoples. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for help in restoring the economy of Afghanistan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD]

PHILIPPINES' IMELDA MARCOS REVIEWS USSR VISIT

LD161434Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 16 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Manila, August 16, TASS--Imelda Marcos, minister of ecology and settlements of the Philippines, expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit to the Soviet Union and stressed the striving of the Philippines to develop relations with the USSR.

In her statement in Manila airport on the results of her foreign tour, she said among other things: "It was a great honour to me to be received by Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin. In the course of our talks on a wide range of issues, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said that the Soviet Union wishes peace and prosperity to the peoples of Southeast Asia and expressed the sincere striving of the USSR to widen cooperation in order to contribute to our development. This message of peace and cooperation was most clearly reaffirmed also in the political statement by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on July 5-6, 1978."

Imelda Marcos, who is honorary chairman of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, noted the significance of the agreement on cultural cooperation between the USSR and Philippines, which is directed at strengthening and deepening relations between the two countries. "The warm and cordial reception accorded to our delegation in the Soviet Union," she stressed, "is a reflection of the respect which the USSR shows to our country and our people."

ASEAN SEEKS INDEPENDENT COURSE, TIES WITH SOCIALIST STATES

LD171141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[V. Kalinin article: "ASEAN-U.S.: Results of Talks"]

[Text] A meeting between the foreign and economic advisors of the United States and member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has taken place in Washington. In a joint press release, efforts were made to obscure the sharp differences that became apparent during the talks. But their results speak for themselves.

The practice of international relations shows that the capitalist world has no intention of abandoning its neocolonialist policy. Its promises to "take into account the interests" of the developing countries are not implemented. Each ASEAN member has frequently experienced this neglect. Thus, on the eve of the Washington meeting, the press of ASEAN's five member states pointed out that the latest dialog with the United States must be seen as part of the lengthy process of rapprochement between the two sides.

Although these relations have already existed for 11 years, that is, from the moment the association was founded, the dialog was officially initiated only in September 1977 during talks in Manila. Then, as now, the U.S. delegation rejected virtually all of the demands of the developing countries categorically. But at the present meeting, the U.S. side admitted that it was obliged to acknowledge ASEAN, which previously it had not seen as a worthy partner. From the viewpoint of practical results, the Washington talks were, of course, an extremely modest success for the developing countries of Southeast Asia. It is nevertheless symptomatic, for it reflects ASEAN's increasing role both in regional links and in international economic relations.

In recent years many countries have sought to develop contacts with Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines; primarily Japan, the United States, EEC members and Australia.

The fact that there are several partners enables the association to maneuver among them, to use interimperialist contradictions in their own interests and, on occasion, to secure advantageous contracts for economic development. However, under the capitalist economic system, the fortuitous gains made by ASEAN countries are "eaten up" by the monopolies that prey on their junior partners and are only interested in keeping the association as a raw material and agrarian appendage to the capitalist economy. This region does, after all, provide the capitalist world with 70 percent of its tin, 81 percent of its natural rubber, 70 percent of valuable agricultural products--copra, iron ore, copper, nickel, tungsten and oil. Thus, the capitalist powers actually allow ASEAN only the choice of which yoke to place more firmly around its neck.

Moreover, the imperialists are also trying to foist military dependence on ASEAN. Pressure from Washington and its assistants in Tokyo and Canberra to transform the association into a military and political bloc notably intensified following SEATO's breakup. In this connection, imperialism is supported by Peking which, on the one hand, welcomes the U.S. military presence in Asia and, on the other, is trying to knock together a PRC-ASEAN bloc for confrontation with other countries.

The militarization policy that the forces of reaction are trying to foist on the association contradict the interests of the peoples of Southeast Asia. It is not accidental that the plans to create a military bloc on the basis of an economic group are being rejected in ASEAN capitals and that the desire of the developing countries to pursue a policy of neighborliness and cooperation with the region's backward states is being declared. It is precisely this policy that offers a solution to the complex socioeconomic problems inherited from colonialism and bred by neocolonialist exploitation.

The exchange of views among the participants in the Washington meeting on the question of relations with Vietnam is significant. The U.S. secretary of state said that the United States has no current plant to normalize relations with the socialist state, but the representatives of Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines declared their desire to actively develop relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is characteristic that ASEAN's position has been consolidated in the last 3 years, that is, since the end of the Indochina war, when under conditions of peaceful coexistence the normalization of regional interstate relations became possible. Further movement in this direction would help insure the security of the countries of Southeast Asia, which, in turn, would contribute to the solution of crucial tasks such as the creation of a peace zone in the Indian and Pacific oceans and the extension of detente to the vast regions of Asia.

INDOCHINA

NHAN DAN DEMANDS HALT TO CHINESE PROVOCATIONS

LD172038Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 17, TASS--Referring to the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations held here, NHAN DAN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, writes that the position taken by the Chinese side at the second, 15 August, session at the level of deputy foreign ministers leaves progressively less hope for a successful outcome of the negotiations.

While the statement of the head of the Vietnamese Government delegation was clear-cut and specific, the newspaper notes, the statement by the other side distorted facts and was rude. The statement of the head of the Chinese delegation was a kind of summing up of the falsehoods spread by Peking's propaganda apparatus against the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

A question arises, writes NHAN DAN, as to what the Chinese representatives are after.

It is known that it was the Chinese authorities who unleashed a campaign aimed at forcing hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese to go to China. It was the Chinese authorities who had organized and directed the conduct of this campaign. It is quite clear now that the Chinese authorities acted according to a scheme elaborated in advance, using the ethnic Chinese as instruments against Vietnam in order to interfere in its internal affairs.

The Chinese side persists in its insolent demands. For instance, it distorts the 1955 agreement reached between the Workers' Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of China, deliberately ignoring that agreement's key provision to the effect that people of Chinese origin in North Vietnam will gradually become Vietnam's citizens.

Ethnic Chinese became political cards in the hands of the Chinese authorities. Thousands of them are stranded at the border checkpoints, but the Chinese side still keeps the border closed. When the Vietnamese authorities advised these people to return to their former residence in order to resume normal life and work, the Chinese side provoked incidents at Vietnamese territory. We demand that the Chinese side end such activities. The Vietnamese authorities do not intend to pardon those who provoke disorders and violate Vietnamese laws.

Once again, we demand of the Chinese authorities practical proof of the good will. One cannot turn negotiations into a rostrum for Chinese propaganda exercise, states NHAN DAN in conclusion.

PRAVDA Commentary

LD150856Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 15, TASS--Peking's stand on the "problem" of Huachiao, which was artificially created by it, is caused by its striving to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam in order to make it give up its independent foreign policy line and a deepening of fraternal ties with the states of the socialist community, PRAVDA writes, commenting on the provocation stage by Peking agent provocateurs at the Hanoi railway terminal.

This incident, the newspaper stresses, has been engineered at a time when the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the PRC are holding talks on the question of ethnic Chinese resident in Vietnam.

Vietnam is known to be always ready to settle in the spirit of good will the questions concerning Huachiao, PRAVDA goes on to write. All the Huachiao wishing to leave Vietnam are given such an opportunity. It was as far back as in May this year, that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam proposed to the PRC that the talks be held to this effect. But Peking gave its consent to this proposal only in July.

Hardly had the talks begun, when instead of discussing the question in essence, the Chinese representative began saying over and over again the cliche charges against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and thus displaying no intention to get the things moving.

"Using as a smokescreen the verbiage on non-interference in the internal affairs of other peoples," PRAVDA writes, "Peking is, as matter of fact, trying to use the 20-million Huachiao resident in Southeast Asia for the implementation of its far-reaching hegemonic plans in that region.

The Chinese leadership, as facts have shown, is increasing pressure to bear on Socialist Vietnam. There is every indication that it is acting jointly with the reactionary forces, which are enemies of national independence, cooperation, peace and progress.

VIETNAMESE CP ANNIVERSARY SLOGANS PUBLISHED

LD171331Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In Honor of Glorious Anniversaries"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 August--"May the combat solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries strengthen!", "May the combat solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea strengthen!", "All for the building of socialism and the defense of the socialist homeland!" say the slogans of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, published in honor of the coming portentous dates--the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and the proclamation of the SRV.

In connection with these anniversaires the VCP Central Committee Secretariat also passed a resolution that states that this year the Vietnamese people are marking the glorious dates in the country's history in a climate in which international reaction is frantically attempting to subvert the cause of peaceful building in Vietnam and to reduce the authority of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

An urgent task of our revolution, the resolution points out, is to further develop patriotism and devotion to the cause of socialism. We must fight for the rapid increase of the republic's economic and defensive potential and destroy all the enemy's schemes to weaken and subvert our country.

A propaganda campaign will be launched to explain these important tasks. In all cities and provinces there will be rallies, meetings, lectures and talks. Meetings with veterans of the revolutionary movement will be held.

The VCP Central Committee Secretariat called on all the working people to develop wide-scale competition to solve the lofty tasks facing the Vietnamese people in honor of the glorious anniversaries.

Grammatikov Commentary

OW1716S1Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Dear Vietnamese listeners: The Soviet press has published the VCP Central Committee Secretariat's resolution and directive on the celebrations of the 33d anniversary of the successful August revolution and of national day, 2 September. Along with the fraternal people of Vietnam, the Soviet people have been preparing for widespread celebrations of these two grand days.

The Soviet people are proud of the fact that the Soviet victory over the Hitlerite fascists and Japanese militarists in 1945 enabled Vietnam to achieve success in its national liberation revolution and found the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia. The Soviet working people have warmly responded to the VCP Central Committee Secretariat's appeal which contains the slogan: Hail to the militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

During the 33 glorious years of Vietnam's revolution, replete with hardships and ordeals, the Soviet people have practically manifested their internationalist spirit toward the fraternal Vietnamese people and wholeheartedly supported and assisted them.

We know very well that this year the Vietnamese people will be celebrating their two historic days under difficult circumstances. The Soviet people are very indignant over the fact that the Peking powerholders have launched a provocative campaign against Vietnam and undermined this country's peaceful reconstruction.

The patriotic Vietnamese have seen their revolutionary struggle for freedom and national independence crowned with success. They will never be reconciled to losing the gains they have made in this struggle since such a loss will only benefit the Chinese chauvinists.

In their recent meetings, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the party and state leaders of socialist countries severely condemned Peking for pursuing the policy of large-nation expansionism and exerting rude pressure on Vietnam and declared their close solidarity with the SRV.

Despite all difficulties, the Vietnamese people continue to build a new society. We are very pleased to see that currently the Vietnamese working people are making efforts to score achievements in 10th-month rice planting, in the agricultural collectivization movement in South Vietnam and in the building of factories, power plants and coal mines. Having undergone trials and gained experience in the struggle to protect their fatherland's freedom, prestige and dignity, the Vietnamese people will surely outstandingly fulfill all tasks set forth by the VCP.

JAPANESE REACTION TO PEKING TREATY EXAMINED

OW171725Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Tokyo Correspondent Tsvetov report]

[Text] Now that the Japanese ruling circles have succumbed to Peking's pressure and signed a joint treaty that is aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and against countries striving to protect their independence and sovereignty from Peking's expansionism, they have no choice but to unanimously praise the treaty. They will cite Article 4 of the treaty and claim that it permits Japan to pursue its foreign policy free from Chinese interests.

Peking made a concession and accepted the Japanese demand for the inclusion of this clause for only one reason, that is, that it would serve only as a footnote to enable the Japanese ruling circles to stage a praise-the-treaty campaign as they are doing now. A commentary in the 14 August PEOPLE'S DAILY attests to this fact. It openly expresses the view that the treaty is a weapon for both Japan and China in the fight against the Soviet Union, thus warning Japan not to take Article 4 seriously.

There was no consensus within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] during the treaty negotiations. There still is no consensus today. Some well-known LDP politicians walked out of the 12 August session of the party's Executive Council which discussed the final draft of the treaty. These politicians, including Masayuki Jujio, Soichi Hamada and Masayoshi Nakayama, say that they will speak against the ratification of the treaty at the coming Diet session.

Even those who have ardently supported the treaty admitted that it poses a danger to the future of detente in Asia and to world peace. Kiichi Saheki, director of the Nomura General Research Institute, after formally praising the signing of the treaty, admitted that if the antihegemony clause is directed only against the Soviet Union, it will become a factor for causing instability in Asia. Saheki's view implies that there actually are forces in Asia that are seeking hegemony.

Former Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura said that some Southeast Asian nations fear that, under the treaty, Japan and China can take actions to jointly dominate Asia. While formally welcoming the signing, Kimura, too, apprehensively warned that if China tries to use the treaty to serve its anti-Soviet policy, Japan should avoid such a policy.

The Japanese Communist Party voiced its resolute opposition to the treaty. Tomio Nishizawa, a JCP leader, said that an attempt to encourage the formation of a semi-military U.S.-China-Japan alliance is hidden in the treaty. He pointed out that Peking is engaging in chauvinistic interference in the affairs of the Japanese Communist Party and the democratic movement in Japan.

Iwai Akira, former Sohyo [General Council of Trade Union of Japan] secretary general and present secretary general of the National Council for Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations, criticized the Japanese Government for regarding the USSR and the DPRK as enemies despite its professed policy of maintaining friendly relations with all nations.

DPRK ENVOY HOSTS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD171337Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--on 14 August Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a friendly meeting to mark the 33d anniversary of the Korean people's liberation from the Japanese invaders.

The meeting was attended by representatives of party, soviet, economic and public organizations, and admirals, generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Soviet Friendship Official

SK1711O5Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 Aug 78 SK

[Talk by Madame (Kullikovan), responsible staff member of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship with Foreign Countries--recorded in Russian fading to Korean translation]

[Text] In the name of the many activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, I would first like to extend my warm greetings and sentiments of friendship to the listeners.

The month of Soviet-Korean friendship which starts today in our country is a manifestation of the warm and kind sentiments of the Soviet people toward the DPRK working people, and is a token of friendship expressed in the hope of further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two socialist countries in the days to come.

The friendship month starts in the Soviet capital with a gathering of leading social figures. There will be meetings of working people and Soviet-Korean friendship nights in other Soviet cities to observe this meaningful occasion. Also planned are a series of programs designed to introduce the fraternal Korean people's livelihood and successes to the Soviet working people.

There will be a DPRK film week in Moscow, Alma Ata, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk and other cities. This will acquaint citizens with new Korean films. An exhibition of photos showing socialist Korea's successes will be held at [words indistinct] in Moscow, and an exhibition of DPRK (?flutes) has opened at [words indistinct] in Moscow. The activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society will actively participate in the events of friendship month.

As is well known, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in our country has been working for 20 years. Included in the society are 350-odd factories, schools, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The society has chapters in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Siberia, (Krimoniye), Turkmenia, (?the Far East) and many other places.

There is no doubt that the friendship month will help further strengthen and promote the Soviet-Korean friendship firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, in the name of activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, I would like to congratulate the Korean friends on the occasion of Korea's national day.

SOVIET PSYCHIATRIST DESCRIBES 'SAFEGUARDS' IN DIAGNOSES

LD272230Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Now we have an interview about the legal principles of psychiatry in the Soviet Union. The interview is with Professor Georgiy Morozov, the director of the Serpskiy Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow. This is the institute that provides extra psychiatric opinion in judicial cases. For example, it examines offenders, their victims or witnesses, whenever doubts arise as to their sanity. We will bring you the interview in English translation. It began:

[Question] Professor Morozov, a person's fate may sometimes depend on a psychiatric opinion. What safeguards are there to assure that the diagnosis in such cases is accurate and impartial?

[Answer] First of all, the experts who pass this opinion are responsible only to the Ministry of Health. This is very important. They do not depend either on the patient or on the court. Furthermore, they have access to all the documents of the preliminary investigation of the case and can request additonal information if they feel that it's needed for a well-founded medical opinion. They can, in fact, refuse to give an opinion if they feel that there is not enough documentation. The law requires that such an expert opinion be passed by a commission consisting of no fewer than three psychiatrists. In difficult cases, they can call in other medical specialists. It is also a rule that the commission shall not be headed by the physician in charge of the ward where the patient is examined. This is an additional safeguard, designed to assure that the diagnosis is impartial.

[Question] But what if the experts on the commission disagree, what happens then?

[Answer] Well, the Ministry of Health would then appoint another commission.

[Question] What machinery is there to appeal against the findings of the experts?

[Answer] The patient, his family or his lawyer may name any psychiatrist whom they wish to be included in the expert commission. They can also appeal to judicial bodies right up to the Supreme Court of the USSR, for another expert examination.

[Question] Does the law fix any time limit for such certification of a patient?

[Answer] Yes, indeed, it does. If the patient is hospitalized for examination, it must not exceed 30 days. If that period proves insufficient, it can be extended at the request of the experts only by a special court decision.

[Question] Are the experts accountable for a mistaken diagnosis?

[Answer] Of course, no one is absolutely immune to errors, not even doctors, but if the error is deliberate then the expert is liable, under Article 181 of the penal code of the Russian Federation. The other Soviet republics have similar articles in their criminal codes.

[Question] And what happens if the experts do find the offender to be insane?

[Answer] The Soviet criminal code states that the court, in such cases, rules that the punishment be replaced by compulsory treatment. Depending on the patient's state, he may either be treated at home or at a hospital.

[Question] Is such compulsory treatment a form of punishment?

[Answer] Certainly not, no. When a person who has committed some offense has been found insane, he is placed in a clinic. The court fixes no time for his stay there. This depends only upon the person's condition, and the law requires that at least once every 6 months, he be reexamined by a medical commission. As soon as it is known that he requires no further hospital treatment, the court, on the basis of the medical commission's opinion, transfers the compulsory treatment and rules that the patient returns home, to be under the surveillance of the local psychoneurological dispensary. As a matter of fact, the doctors may, if they find it necessary, ask the court for a reexamination of the patient by a commission even before the 6 months have expired.

[Question] Does treatment at a psychiatric institution entail any loss of civil rights?

[Answer] No, it doesn't. The diagnosis of mental illness as such does not entail loss of civil rights: such rights as the right to work, the right to take part in elections or the right to bequeath property. Only during an acute period of the illness are the patient's rights restricted.

[Question] Some Western propaganda agencies claim that people are placed in mental hospitals in the Soviet Union because of their political opinions.

[Answer] Authoritative psychiatrists from many countries, specialists with world reputations, have been to the Serpskiy Institute. These have included the president of the World Psychiatric Association, Dr Helen (Rommel) and its general secretary, Dr Denis Leigh. We gave them the opportunity to examine our patients and medical documentation. They were present at meetings of the commission when it passed expert opinions. We showed them several of the persons who are claimed, in the West, to have been wrongly certified as insane. Our guests were able to see for themselves that in every case, mental illness had been diagnosed perfectly correctly.

The fact is, that in accordance with medical ethics, physicians never make public the case histories of their patients. The Western press takes advantage of this to claim that this or that person is not mentally ill and is being wrongly detained at a mental institution. But the physicians know that the person is indeed mentally ill and that he may even have been hospitalized in childhood on account of mental illness. In many cases, the patient does not realize that he is ill or that his actions are socially dangerous. Soviet law protects such people by not making them answerable for criminal offenses. We do not punish them, we treat them. But a layman may find it hard to understand why a person who is not violent and does not, say, beat his head against the wall, is mentally ill. That, I repeat, is the psychological point that Western propaganda exploits, basing its claims not on actual facts not on psychiatric opinion but on the allegation of people far removed from medicine.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD PARTY AKTIV CONFERENCE

LD171600Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 78 p 1 ID

[TENTASS report: "Conference at Smolnyy"]

[Text] A Leningrad party organization aktiv conference has been held at Smolnyy.

It examined the question of holding election meetings and rayon and city party conferences. A report on this question was delivered by R.S. Bobovikov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

The conference analyzed the process of delivering reports and holding elections in the party organizations of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast. It was emphasized that election meetings and conferences must examine, profoundly and thoroughly, the activity of party organizations in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and also the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with respect to communist building.

The conference also examined questions of progress in fodder procurement and the utilization of labor and material resources in agricultural work. A report was presented by A.S. Sokolov, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

The conference also devoted much attention to progress of the oblast's rayons in meeting the schedule for delivering potatoes, vegetables and other arable output to Leningrad.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, who spoke at the conference, stressed the need for further enhancing the role of city and rayon party committees and soviet and economic organs in mobilizing labor collectives to successfully meet the targets and socialist pledges in industry, agriculture, capital construction, transportation and other spheres of social production. Attention was turned to the primary task of carrying out agricultural work in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

G.V. Romanov also dwelt on questions of intensifying the organizational and ideological-educational work of party organizations in fulfilling the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast in 1978 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

KOSYGIN, VACATIONING IN YURMALA, VISITS FISHERY KOLKHOZ

LD171347Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[LATINFORM report: "Meeting With Maritime Workers"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is on vacation in Yurmala. On 8 August he visited the Banga Kolkhoz, one of Soviet Latvia's leading fishing kolkhozes. He was accompanied by Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

At the kolkhoz board a conversation took place during which V. Alekseyenko, deputy chairman of the board, Kh. Grenevits, secretary of the party committee, and the main specialists told of the deeds and plans of the millionaire farm. Its mighty fleet operates not just in the Baltic. The modern trawlers also fish in the distant Atlantic. Ship repair, net-making and processing enterprises producing, in particular, dozens of types of output that are well known in our country have been constructed in the settelement of Roya. Some of Banga's fish goods have been awarded the state seal of quality. In the past few years the farm's net income has exceeded R1 million.

Representatives of more than 20 nationalities of our motherland live on the kolkhoz in a harmonious family. The fishermen's excellent earnings are not only spent on satisfying material needs, but also contribute to the cultural and spiritual growth of the farmers of the sea. On the Banga Kolkhoz there are now dozens of specialists with higher education and most of its working people have a secondary education.

A.N. Kosygin looked round the urban-type kolkhoz settlement in which there is a secondary school, music school, consumer and trade enterprises, multistory blocks and a stadium, as well as the fishing harbor which is also open to oceangoing ships. He talked with Hero of Socialist Labor A. Rozefeld, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and with other maritime workers and asked in detail about their working, living and leisure conditions, questions about fishing and the reproduction of fish stocks and the expansion of the range of fish produce.

A.N. Kosygin went out into the Gulf of Riga on a kolkhoz ship and watched the catching of sprats. Then, after taking a trip on a launch, he returned to Yurmala. He was warmly welcomed by vacationers in the resort city.

KAZAKH PAPER CITES NEED TO COMBAT RELIGION IN EDUCATION

LD171603 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 August 1978 frontpages a 900-word editorial entitled "Atheist Education." It says that, although "the main mass of the country's population is notable for its materialist view of the world," nevertheless "it would be incorrect and harmful to believe that the task of combating religion among us has now subsided." It goes on to describe some of the tasks facing this form of education in Kazakhstan and to name places where shortcomings are observed.

BREZHNEV SIGNS OBITUARY OF GENERAL TYULENEV

LD171814Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 August TASS--Ivan Tyulenev, eminent Soviet military commander and army general, died on 15 August after a prolonged illness.

"In all posts that the party entrusted to him, Ivan Tyulenev showed great diligence and gave all his knowledge and rich military experience together with his experience of life, to the cause of strengthening and defense capability of the country and the military might of its armed forces," says the obituary, published today. It was signed by Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders and military commanders.

Ivan Tyulenev was born in 1892 in the village of Shatroshany on the Volga. From 1918--from the time of the organization of the Red Army--he was in its ranks.

During World War II General Tyulenev commanded the forces of the southern front and later those of the Transcaucasion front. In the postwar period he commanded the forces of the Kharkov Military District, worked as inspector general of the cavalry and from 1958 as a military inspector counseling the group of general inspectors of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS 66 PERCENT OF HAY PROCUREMENT PLAN COMPLETED

LD171350Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the USSR has made a report on the progress in fodder procurement. By the beginning of this week, 66 percent of the planned quantity of hay had been procured. In the country as a whole the plan for laying in haylage has been overfulfilled. Rates of work exceed last year's. The mechanizers are making maximum use of the possibilities of harvest-transport complexes. Machinery is working round the clock. Fodder procurement is proceeding especially successfully in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Belorussia and Uzbekistan.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 17 AUGUST

LD180748 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 17 August reports that the harvest on the last 100,000 hectares is starting in Kirgizia.

At 0200 GMT the radio reports that IZVESTIYA has published statistics on the harvest: 3.4 million tons of grain have been produced in the Kuban; over 2.5 million tons of grain have been sold to the state by Volgogradskaya Oblast; almost 1.3 million tons have been delivered in Odesskaya Oblast; and over 1 million tons have been produced in Saratovskaya Oblast.

The radio reports at 0430 GMT that the first 10,000 hectares of grain have been sent to procurement points in the Moscow area.

At 0500 GMT the radio adds that Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR is completing the winter wheat harvest, while the harvest is now beginning in Kostromskays Oblast. Orenburgskaya Oblast cereals have been cut on 500,000 hectares, adding that weather conditions are making harvesting difficult because of rainfall every day.

At 0800 GMT the radio reports that combine operators from the southern oblasts of the Ukraine left for Kazakhstan today. Having completed threshing the grain crops at their farms, they will continue their work in Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts. It adds that 4,500 Ukrainian mechanizers will take part in harvesting the Virgin Lands harvest.

At 1000 GMT the radio says that 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered to granaries so far in Ulyanovskaya Oblast.

According to the radio at 1100 GMT in a harvest news hookup on the "Efir-1" broadcast conducted by Semen Ostakhov, grains and pulse crops have been cut on an area exceeding 50 million hectares, i.e. two-fifths of plan has been fulfilled and about 80 percent of crops have been threshed. In Kiev nine-tenths of the grains have been cut, with most of the harvest being done by direct combining. The harvesting in the Ukraine was difficult because of inclement weather and delays due to shortages of spare parts. Frequently the repair work was done so poorly that all the work had to be redone by combine operators. In the North Caucasus area cutting has practically ended. In Orlovskaya Oblast large-scale harvesting and soil preparation for the next crop are underway. Rains that interfered with the harvest have created good conditions for sowing winter crops. The transport of grain to elevators is well organized with no delays.

"However, bottlenecks still exist. A good harvest of barley for brewing purposes has ripened in the oblast with a yield of 30-35 quintals per hectare in some areas." However, the barley is being sold to the state as ordinary grain, being delivered undried. The kolkhozes are getting one-third of the barley they could get, which is unprofitable for both the state and the farms.

In Vologodskaya Oblast the radio reports that "this year's harvest here will be particularly difficult as the amount of rainfall this summer is unprecedented." Preparations are being made to overcome the difficulties. Selective cutting of grain began today on five farms with the yields averaging 30 quintals.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that Volgogradskaya Oblast agricultural workers have begun to sell to the state the 4 millionth ton of grain, while in Novosibirskaya Oblast grain crops have been threshed on the first 100,000 hectares, two-thirds of the reaped crops.

In Moldavia, the last combines left the grain crop land today having obtained an average of 40 quintals per hectare of winter wheat. In some rayons it was over 45 quintals per hectare.

At 1600 GMT the radio reports that in Saratovskaya Oblast threshing of grain crops has been completed on the 2d million hectares.

The radio also gives a report on the progress of harvesting in Kazakhstan: The grain crop area in that republic occupies over 25 million hectares. Harvesting of grain is in full swing at present with over 100,000 combine harvesters in operation, nearly 80,000 threshing machines, 215,000 tractors and much other equipment being used. Farms of Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts have considerably overfulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. Harvesting in eastern, central and western Kazakhstan is in full swing. In the rural region harvesting is in progress on the second half of the total area. Harvesting in the main granary of the republic, north Kazakhstan, is underway. Here 64 percent of the grain crops are concentrated. Winter rye has already been gathered and reaping of barley and spring wheat is underway.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that in Rostovskaya Oblast 4.1 million tons of grain have been sold to the state. The last hectares of cereals were threshed today. In Voronezhskaya Oblast 1.1 million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators and procurement points.

At 2100 GMT the radio reports that in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast 1.215 million tons of grain have been delivered to the elevators.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY OFFICIAL VIEWS HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS

LD171122 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 17 August carries a feature presented by Gennadiy (Kradinov) on aspects of this year's harvest. The program includes a brief talk by Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops, commenting on this week's Central Statistical Administration report, in which he points out:

"It should be said that some mechanizers are still cutting the good harvest slowly in the Northwest, Central, and Volga-Vyatka regions of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, and also in the Baltic states and Belorussia. There are also technical reasons for combine stoppages. In a number of oblasts there are delays between the cutting and threshing of crops. The agricultural bodies must take immediate measures to eliminate these shortcomings."

RSFSR PROGRESS IN HARVEST, FODDER PROCUREMENT REVIEWED

LD171231Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[I. Nivin agricultural review: "Planning Time Efficiently"]

[Text] A good crop has been grown on the RSFSR's grain fields, whose area exceeds 70 million hectares. Following in the wake of the central Volga and central RSFSR regions, the farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone, Altay and Novosibirskaya Oblast are getting the harvest underway. The agricultural workers, seeking to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the fundamental instructions expressed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at that plenum, are adopting stepped-up socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state and they are successfully putting these pledges into effect.

A good example is being set by the initiators of the all-union socialist competition--the Kuban grain growers. They have grown a rich cereal crop and have harvested it in an exceptionally short time, threshing on average almost 38 quintals per hectare as opposed to a pledged 36 quintals per hectare. It is significant that of the more than 3 million tons of grain sold to the state, the greater part consists of strong and valuable strains of wheat. The farmers of Yevskiy Rayon, who dispatched only strong wheat to the procurement centers, deserve special praise.

The harvest is gathering momentum everywhere. According to the data of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration, by 7 August grain and pulse crops had been reaped on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes on an area of 20.8 million hectares, or 26.9 percent of the plan. The grain windrows from an area of 12.3 million hectares have been threshed. The biggest increase in harvested areas was achieved over the last week.

During the present harvest time is of special significance. Because of weather conditions, the ripening of the grain has been appreciably delayed. In a number of places the grain is lodged over considerable areas. Additional difficulties have arisen in reaping this grain. Under these conditions the use of the Ipatovskiy method of work, which has once again proved itself well in the southern regions, is of special value. This experience must become the property of all the farmers of Russia.

The harvest is a busy and strenuous time. It requires a high level of organization and efficient action not only on the part of those who are directly engaged in gathering the harvest, transporting the grain and providing technical services but also on the part of all those who in one way or another are obliged to work for the harvest. How could it have happened, for instance, that in certain oblasts of the Northwest and West Siberian economic regions almost one-fifth of the grain combines are still undergoing repair? Furthermore, many defects have come to light in the repaired machines. The farm managers and also the collectives of the selkhozetkhnika association are directly to blame for this.

August is the peak time of the harvest. But fodder procurement too is a very important matter in the overall package of field work. In no instance may this work be relaxed, especially since 3.3 million tons less hay and 4.3 million tons less silage had been procured over the RSFSR as a whole than by the beginning of August last year. This is extremely alarming if, moreover, we take into account that the population of all types of livestock had increased.

The lag cannot be attributed solely to the rainy weather. The inadequate organization of this work must be regarded as the basic source of the lag. [paragraph continues]

Consider, for instance, two neighboring oblasts--Voronezhskaya and Lipetskaya. In both oblasts the conditions for fodder procurement are identical, but the stocks of hay, silage, grass meal and cured hay that have been created bear no comparison with each other. By the beginning of August 13,000 tons more hay had been procured in Voronezhskaya Oblast than last year, whereas Lipetskaya Oblast had procured 100,000 tons less. Voronezhskaya Oblast farmers are preparing grass meal at a superior and accelerating rate, while less of it has been laid into the storage facilities of Lipetskaya Oblast farms than last year. As is known, rain is not a serious obstacle to the preparation of silage, but Lipetskaya Oblast has laid down only one-tenth of the silage laid down by their competition rivals.

The problem of quality is acute everywhere. As laboratory analysis shows, 13 percent of the hay procured is substandard. There is a particularly large amount of substandard hay in Orlovskaya, Penzenskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts and in the Kalmytskaya ASSR. It is no secret that the quality of one type of fodder or another largely depends on the methods of its procurement. Due attention is not everywhere paid to this. Here is one example: About 2 months ago at a session of fodder procurement operations staff set up in the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, attention was drawn to the fact that in Stavropolskiy Kray a large proportion of the silos stood empty last winter. A.N. Litovkin, chief of the fodder procurement section of the kray's agricultural administration, gave an assurance at that time that last year's error would not be repeated again. How then do matters stand now? Of the 91 silos only 37 have been filed with silage. It has become clear that those words were lost on the wind. Let us compare this to Krasnodarskiy Kray where the farmers have managed to fill 130 out of the 170 silos. The quality of the silage in them is high.

In terms of the concentration of field work August bears no comparison with any other month of the year. Besides havesting and fodder procurement, it is now necessary to prepare the soil for the sowing of winter crops, to till the fall plowland and to prepare the seed for the fall sowing. All this work is important and urgent. The fieldwork process must operate efficiently everywhere.

KUNAYEV VISITS TALDY-KURGANSKAYA OBLAST, MAKES SPEECH

LD171535Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Lofty Duty of the Taldy-Kurgan Farmers"]

[Text] The harvesting work is at its height on the fields of Semirechye. Implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums, the workers of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast are bringing in a good harvest of grain and other crops and are procuring fodder for the livestock. The collectives of the industrial enterprises, construction sites and farms are competing to improve the efficiency and quality of work.

On 9 August a meeting of the oblast party aktiv was held with the participation of members of the obkom bureau, first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations and leaders of oblast organizations and a number of industrial enterprises.

S.K. Kusainov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, delivered a report on the course of the oblast working people's fulfillment of the targets and socialist pledges of the third year of the 5-year plan.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. The efforts of the party organizations and all working people of the oblast, he stressed, must now be concentrated on consistently and persistently implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the advice and recommendations contained in the report delivered there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and on the full use of reserves for the further development of agriculture and all sectors of the economy and culture.

The liquidation of shortcomings in the use of equipment and transportation facilities used to bring in and ship the harvest and the high-quality implementation of the harvest are an urgent matter. In every farm it is necessary to insure maximum use of combine harvesters and motor vehicles day and night, highly productive and high-quality work in fodder procurement and the overfulfillment of production norms by every link and every machine operator.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev pointed to the need to eliminate very rapidly the omissions in the oblast noted in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum. Thus it is necessary to increase more rapidly the livestock population and productivity, and to disseminate more widely the valuable experience of transferring livestock raising to an industrial footing. He set the task for the workers of increasing the yield of corn, sugar beet and vegetables as much as possible. More attention must be paid to developing industry, capital construction and trade and cultural and consumer services for the working people. The entire organizational and ideological activity of the party organizations should be aimed at successfully solving the tasks set by the party.

Those taking part in the aktiv meeting gave assurances that the communists and all working people of the oblast, responding to the party's constant concern for the welfare of the Soviet people, would cope rapidly and excellently with the harvest and other agricultural work; would overfulfill their socialist pledges for the sale of grain, sugar beet, potatoes and vegetables to the state; would procure sufficient fodder to carry out the livestock wintering; and would successfully complete the year's targets for the development of industry and construction.

V.T. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, took part in the work of the aktiv meeting.

During his stay in the oblast Comrade D.A. Kunayev familiarized himself with the course of the grain harvest and the preparation of the land for the future crop in the farms of Kerbulakskiy and Gvardeyskiy rayons. In the Karl Marx Kolkhoz, Jirovskiy Rayon, and the Krupskaya Kolkhoz, Taldy-Kurganskiy Rayon, he viewed sugar beet plantations. In the Ushtobinskiy Sovkhoz, the Pravda Sovkhoz, and the Karatal experimental model farm, Karatalskiy Rayon, he visited rice paddies and vegetable plantations. Comrade D.A. Kunayev talked with workers, kolkhoz members, specialists and farm and team leaders and displayed interest in their working and everyday living conditions. Talking with Bisara Nogaybayeva, a knowledgeable link leader and shepherdess of the Ushtobinskiy Sovkhoz and deputy of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, he was interested in the raising of new strains of onion, the yield of the fields and the application of progressive methods of labor.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev surveyed the state of development and public amenities of the oblast center and visited the accumulator plant. He met with a group of geologists from the Dzhungarskiy geological prospecting expedition and familiarized himself with their work. At meetings with workers and specialists of enterprises and party and soviet workers, Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the importance of using equipment more effectively, improving the quality of work, assimilating new capacities and fulfilling plans and pledges ahead of schedule.

On his trip Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied by S.K. Kusainov, first secretary of the Taldy-Kurganskiy Kazakhstan CP Obkom, and other leaders of the oblast's party and soviet organs.

KUSTANAYSKIY OBKOM SEES 'SERIOUS OMISSIONS' IN STOCKRAISING

LD171601Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Using Reserves More Fully"]

[Summary] Kustanay--"A plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom has discussed the tasks of the party organizations stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the report delivered there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

A.M. Borodin, first secretary of the obkom, delivered a report at the plenum, noting improvements in the oblast's agriculture.

"The level achieved in agriculture still does not fully meet the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress. The farms do not make adequate use of reserves for increasing the yield of the fields, the structure of sowings is being improved only slowly and seed growing is being only feebly improved. Crop rotations are not being well assimilated everywhere. Nor is the effectiveness of the use of fertilizers being raised. The situation in a number of farms and rayons with respect to the production of hulled crops, vegetables and potatoes and their sale of hulled crops, vegetables and potatoes and their sale to the state is not satisfactory.

"There are also serious omissions in livestock raising. In a number of rayons the livestock population and its productivity are growing only slowly. Many party committees and primary party organizations are doing little to organize socialist competition and are not making full use of reserves."

The plenum approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and adopted them as a guideline to improve the oblast's agriculture.

SEVERO-KAZAKHSTANSKIY OBKOM HITS 'SUBSTANTIAL SHORTCOMINGS'

LD171509Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[KAZTAG report: "To Level of New Tasks"]

[Text] Petropavlovsk--the working people of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum as graphic new evidence of the party's indefatigable concern for the well-being of the Soviet people and the development of the country's economy. The results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the oblast's communists and all its working people stemming from the plenum resolution and the report delivered there by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed at an obkom plenum 4 August.

The keynote speaker--Obkom First Secretary V.P. Demidenko--and those who spoke in the debate pointed out that, thanks to the implementation of the party's Leninist agrarian policy, the oblast has scored significant successes in advancing agricultural production. The machinery and tractor pool has been renewed and the power available to labor has doubled. A network of specialized farms and interfarm associations has been set up and large mechanized livestock raising complexes have been commissioned. All this has made it possible to increase production and sales to the state of grain, milk, meat and other agricultural produce.

At the same time substantial shortcomings have not been eliminated in the development of agriculture. Farming standards are still low in a number of rayons. Crop rotations have not been assimilated on certain farms and the organization of seed growing is being improved only slowly.

On individual farms livestock productivity is still low, weight increases are small and a considerable number of animals are surrendered at a low degree of fatness. There are rayons where milk yields have not increased for a number of years and where modern technology for procuring, storing and processing fodder is not being introduced. Agricultural production planning and economics and work on strengthening middle-link cadres require further improvement. Oversights also exist in rural construction.

The obkom plenum wholly and fully approved the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions and adopted them for unswerving guidance. Methods to eliminate the shortcomings were outlined. It was decided to considerably raise the yield of grain crops and to increase the numbers of livestock and its productivity by utilizing new reserves. Special attention was devoted to successfully carrying out the harvest and fulfilling the plan and pledges for sales of grain to the state.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY HARVEST--Today's KRASNOYE ZNAMYA carries a report on the progress of agricultural work. Grain crops have been harvested on 192,000 hectares and threshed from 186,000 hectares. Harvesting of crops is being conducted in a poorly organized manner in Krasnoarmeyskiy, Pozharskiy and some other rayons. These rayons must improve their use of equipment and must complete harvesting of grain crops within the next 2-3 days. The kray has so far delivered 10,000 tons of grain to grain procurement points, or 32 percent of all grain planned for delivery. Yakovlevskiy Rayon has fulfilled its grain delivery plan but Mikhaylovskiy, Spasskiy and Khorolskiy rayons are way behind their plan. Autumn plowing is also progressing poorly and only 80,000 hectares, or 15 percent of the total, has been plowed so far. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW]

JEWISH OBLAST FODDER PROCUREMENT--This year farms of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast must procure more than 94,000 tons of hay, 47,500 tons of haylage and 14,500 tons of vitaminous grass meal. The dry spring has had a negative effect on the growth of grasses and the rainy summer created difficulties in fodder procurement. But many farms have achieved good results despite these difficulties. Nevertheless the pace of fodder procurement is still insufficient. So far the oblast has procured only 76 percent of all hay, only 78 percent of all haylage and only 56 percent of all vitaminous grass meal. The oblast agricultural administration is currently adopting measures aimed at using all available reserves and opportunities to fulfill the fodder procurement tasks as soon as possible. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW]

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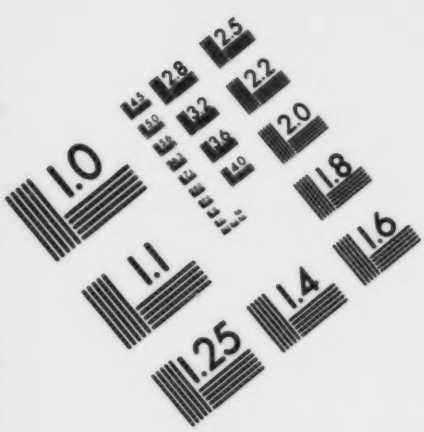

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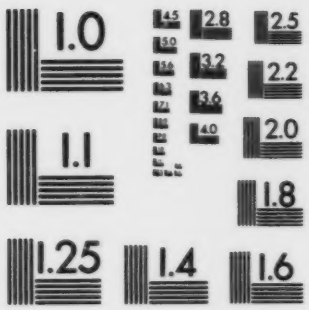

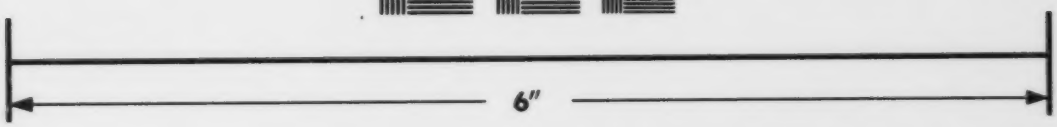

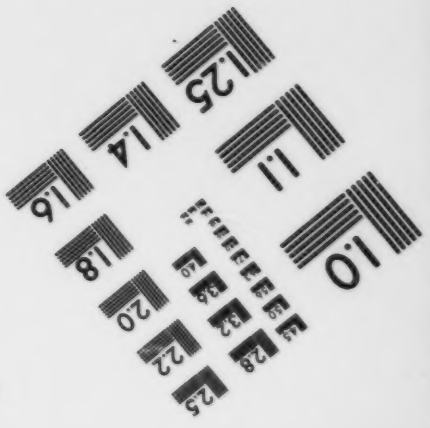

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